The New-York Times.

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THE CONVENTION.

A Patriotic and Enthusiastic Gathering.

The Platform Worthy the Great Republican Party.

Nomination of Full State and Electoral Tickets.

For Governor, Gen. John A. Dix, of New-York.

For Lieutenant-Governor, Gen. John C. Robinson, of Broome.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The complete history of the past twenty hours speaks volumes for the earnestness, patriotism, fidelity to principle and unselfishness of the Republican Party of the State of New-York. It shows, too, the readiness of individuals to surrender preferences long and strongly entertained, for the general good of the country. It has been evident with every move that the sole object every one had at heart was the success of the party in the State, as absolutely essential to the prosperity and peace of the country. It is important, in order to give a correct impression of the events today, to trace those occurring outside the Convention, step by step. At 1 o'clock this morning, as was said yesterday, Gov. Morgan had the Convention, and as was then said could lose it only by his own consent. From first to last the preference of the great majority of the delegates had been either Gen. Dix or Gov. Morgan, and this preference was founded upon the conviction that either of them would be immensely strong with the people; that either of them would be fit representatives of the Republican Party in government and steadfast devotion to human right. Gov. Morgan's warmest friends were the delegates who were utter strangers to political intrigue, and entirely ignorant of the means by which political jobs are set up. With the friends of both Morgan and Dix it was simply a question of the fitness and availability of the candidates, and no arguments other than these were used in behalf of either.

As before telegraphed, yesterday evening, a letter was circulated among the delegates, from Gen. Dix, saying that he could not accept the nomination for personal reasons, and the attention of the delegates was naturally attracted to the other candidates. Although at that time Gov. Morgan had sent no letter here, it was authoritatively said that he positively declined the nomination, and these two first favorites being thus withdrawn the friends of Judge Robertson had great success in winning over the delegates to their candidate. During all the afternoon and evening the canvassing went on to the great advantage of Judge Robertson, who then had no competitor really but Gen. Robinson, of Broome; for although a number of other gentlemen had been named, and in two or three cases their counties had instructed for them, no canvassing was being done for any of them; but there were many delegates who did not like the aspect of affairs, and these clung pertinaciously to Gov. Morgan, who had not then declined in writing, and, as was said in the dispatch at 1 o'clock this morning, it was evident that if he did not so decline he would receive the nomination without serious opposition, and that if he did so refuse to serve, that with Gen. Dix also out of the field, Judge Robertson would carry the Convention.

Thus matters stood when the delegates began to mingle with each other this morning, and almost the first news that greeted them was that Gov. Morgan had peremptorily declined in writing, and that Mr. Thos. C. Acton had a letter from him to this effect. Upon inquiry this proved to be the case. The letter was very direct, very positive, and as information of its contents spread among the delegates Gov. Morgan was considered out of the contest. Naturally, there being no other candidate who was claimed as available, a concentration was made upon Judge Robertson, as his friends urged in his behalf that he had never been defeated when running for office, and especially that he had last year got 6,000 majority for Senator in a Democratic district. Although it was said against him that he was not strong in New-York City, it was urged that he was exceptionally strong in the river counties, and that he might properly be inferred to be so in the interior portion of the State.

There were many rumors, which had to some extent unsettled opinions. One being in reference to the possible candidacy of Gen. Dix, and the other, that something had appeared in the NEW-YORK TIMES which showed that Judge Robertson was not an available candidate in this condition of affairs. The Convention assembled, and after the protracted proceedings given in the Associated Press reports, the nomination for Governor was reached. The first named was Gen. John C. Robinson, of Broome, by B. R. Johnson, of that county, but it did not attract much attention. The next named was Judge Robertson, by Charles E. Smith, of Albany, who, making a forcible speech, created considerable enthusiasm for his favorite. Hon. Martin I. Townsend was then named by Mr. Hall, of Rensselaer, and it seemed for a time that the nomination had been closed, as no one presented any other candidate. One or two speeches were made in seconding the nomination of Judge Robertson, after which Hon. Freeman Clark of Monroe, was put in nomination, but in such a way as to elicit no feeling in his behalf. Here was another pause, and President Wheeler was in the act of announcing the nominations closed, as a preliminary to ordering a ballot, when Gen. Van Wyck stepped forward and addressed the chair in seconding the nomination of Gen. Robinson.

After some little delay, President Wheeler was again in the act of ordering the ballot, when he was interrupted by Prof. Geo. W. Clark, the substitute for Mr. Weed in the delegation from the Seventh Assembly District of New-York. As matters stood when Prof. Clark arose, no one could tell what would happen, the drift of sentiment seemed to be on Robertson, as there was only then Robinson, Townsend and Freeman Clark before the Convention. No canvassing had been done for any one but Robertson, and he presented the only point of concentration. But Prof. Clark in a moment formed a loophole for the Convention. He named Gen. John A. Dix for Governor of New-York. The scene which followed is indescribable. The delegates felt that Gen. Dix would not have been named had he not given assurance that he would accept this opportunity, thus suddenly, unexpectedly, and at the last moment presented to him. Realising that their first choice was open, the delegates did not stop to ask particulars. The whole Convention rose and cheered vehemently, and when Prof. Clark concluded his forcible remarks in advocacy of the nomination, there was another long and loud outburst of applause. This at last subsiding, Hon. E. Smith Delafield advanced, and with one of his most powerful appeals seconded the nomination of Gen. Dix, and when he concluded it was evident the next Governor of New-York had been already selected. One after another, delegates from a score of different counties, rose to second the nomination, and a motion to nominate Gen. Dix, by acclamation, met with a storm of applause, in which the friends of the other gentlemen who had been named vainly strove to make themselves heard in withdrawing their candidates. At last order was partially restored. One after another, Judge Robertson, Gen. Robinson, Mr. Clark and Mr. Townsend were withdrawn by their respective proposers. The motion to nominate Gen. Dix by acclamation was put, and answered with a vociferous, unanimous aye. Then the whole Convention rose as one man. Cheer after cheer rang out, and something closely akin to that magnificent outburst at Philadelphia, where Gen. Grant was nominated, was witnessed.

Thus was the next Governor of New-York secured, and every step in the process, but more especially the last, was conclusive proof of the honest and earnest determination of the Convention to take the best possible candidate it could find. After this scene there was the protracted contest between Gen. John C. Robinson and Hon. Francis G. Thayer for the Lieutenant-Governorship, which ended in the signal success of the one-legged soldier of Broome. Then, wearied with its labors in that heated house, and exhausted by the excitement of the occasion, the Convention took a recess until 8 P. M., and dispersed to the music of the salute which was being fired in honor of the nomination of Gen. Dix, which all will consider the best possible one which could have been made. There was a report current that Mr. Weed had been present in the Convention during the session; but he said it was not true, as he did not feel equal to the task of appearing in public, and had remained in his room. He left on the evening train for Albany. Promptly to the hour the Convention assembled, and finished its work in the spirit in which it was commenced, making the unusually strong nomination of Lyman Tremain for Congress; Reuben W. Stroud, for Canal Commissioner; Ezra Graves, for Prison Inspector; Frederick Douglass, Emil Sauer and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, for Electors at Large, and the list of district electors containing such a distinguished name as that of George William Curtis. Then, at a late hour of the evening, the Convention adjourned *sine die*. At midnight the rejoicing Republicans were exchanging congratulations over the work of the day. E. C.

REGULAR REPORT.

UTICA, Aug. 21.—The Republican State Convention met in the Opera-house this morning. The delegations were apparently all full. A military band in the gallery played a number of popular airs as the delegates assembled. The Convention was called to order a little after noon by A. B. Cornell, Chairman of the State Central Committee.

Gen. C. H. Van Wyck moved that B. Platt Carpenter, of Dutchess, be appointed temporary Chairman. Agreed to unanimously.

Gen. Van Wyck and Lieut.-Gov. Woodford conducted Mr. Carpenter to the platform amid applause.

MR. CARPENTER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Carpenter, on taking the chair, addressed the Convention as follows:

I thank you for this manifestation of your confidence. The occasion is indeed a momentous one. The form of opposition, whether it be vapor or substance, again confronts you. The representatives of the antagonistic classes have put together their two heads, and their natural creation is a candidate with two faces. An editor anxious for allies in his warfare against the professions of a life-time, and destitute of troops, save the few stragglers that in the grand progressive march of the Republican columns have fallen sore by the wayside, must resort to mercenaries. Thus he employs the Democratic lion, whose roar, once dreaded, is no longer terrible, and parades him so publicly that the world may now see what Æsop pictured long ago—a noisy animal with a borrowed skin. [Applause.] A more ingenuous class of Democrats who regarded this candidate coming toward them from Cincinnati with unusual wagging and joyful contortions as a wolf in sheep's clothing, suddenly discovered that his clothing was no misrepresentation, but perfectly natural, and that he certainly was not a wolf, and their evidence is the wool that he has pulled over their eyes. No serious danger can forebode the Republican Party when such a lion and such a lamb shall lie down together. The standard-bearer of this opposition is noted for his forcible pen and fickle purpose. Although he has enacted for years at his Chappaqua grounds a sombre burlesque upon American husbandry, lips not unfriendly have, nevertheless, pronounced him a better judge of carrots than of character. (Applause.) His supposed devotion to principle, however, received a fatal shock when, in exchange for a few promised votes, he bartered away the right to advocate his long-idolized doctrine of protection. Before assuming the robes of a candidate his political renown had been limited to protection, his law to libel and bailments, his hobby to an ism. From the zealous instigator of servile fruits, he became the petulant advocate of Secession, and after the rebellion commenced, his original cry of "On to Richmond" was no more ridiculous or abortive than will be his present campaign, with the Philosopher mounted on his Rosinante, leading his motley retainers blind with hunger for official pap, [applause,] and shouting "on to Washington," "on to the Treasury," for it is written "can the blind lead the blind; shall they not both fall into the chasm?" It is not marvelous that infused with the malignity that inspired with his desertion, he should strive to take his old defamers by the hand and his old supporters by the ears.

But of what stuff is his patriotism? In the darkest hours of the rebellion, when Southern valor had assumed the form of desperation, when the Northern soldier, never lacking courage, was fired with new ardor, when the great Republican heart was true, and determination was stamped upon every brow, but one. Then, at the critical moment of the nation's life, when the bravery of her sons was the safety of the Republic, might have been seen climbing up the craggy Canadian shore with his back to his native land, this doughty leader, robust in frame but fainting in spirit, showing to the world the white coat, the white hat, and the white feather. [Long continued and uproarious applause.] Thus, he who was the promoter of hostilities in peace, became in war the advocate of surrender. Where is Southern chivalry, too valiant to raise the white flag even when discretion counseled and surrender would have been honorable, if it shall now go into battle led by this arch fomenter of discord and the white-feather hero of Niagara? [Applause.] Where is Democratic consistency, when a party will abandon its last principle in a greedy hunt for the spoils? Appropriately may their orators proclaim, "half a loaf is better than no bread," to a party whose vision does not extend beyond the loaves and fishes. [Applause.] It is impossible that the more honest rank and file of that party living prosperously and contentedly under a good Government, with no argument but the petty spoils thus held out in dissolving views before them, can be transferred, body and soul, at the bidding and through the intrigue of selfish leaders, to grace the funeral procession of a perfidious cabal. They know that their imported standard-bearer was once powerful as the tribune of the Republican Party; then assumed to act as its censor, and afterward abandoned it, because he could not be tolerated as dictator. At the New-York meeting before Cincinnati, they heard from his lips the explanation that because he was unable to rule the last Republican State Convention he had determined, if possible, to ruin the party that held it; but they have not advanced far enough to indorse the benign doctrine which he would now promulgate—that the incendiary who applies the torch equally with the brave fireman who extinguishes the flames, is entitled to credit and reward for saving the structure. They do not join the cormorant throng in coveting from a brave General who came almost penniless from a contest in which his genius and persistence had saved the Republic, [applause,] the tokens of gratitude that a joyous people have bestowed; nor do they find occasion for feigned indignation in the fact that of thirty thousand Government servants it appears that a slender half dozen are related within the ninth degree of blood or affinity to the President. They know that the present Administration has been the most successful for half a century. They recognise in Gen. Grant [applause] the man who modestly sheathed his triumphant sword at the first whisper, "the Republic is safe," and who, leading the van in the movement for national tranquillity, has achieved in peace those glorious victories through which, testing merit by practical results, he is justly distinguished as the first civilian of his time, and they concede that by the gentlest healing remedies, and to the extent of human skill, he has closed the gaping wounds of war, leaving no dividing chasm save in the uneven vein of the *Tribune* agitator, who detests harmony and fraternity, and seeks for discord as his only stepping-stone to power. They may also point with satisfaction to the child, cradled in poverty and obscurity, now the man risen by the greatness of his intellect and his spotless integrity to the summit of American statesmanship, to the noble Henry Wilson, ever answering in principle, whom no elevation can estrange from the lowliest of mankind; for whenever the laborer bends with crushing toil, or oppression lays hold of its victim, his heart goes out freighted with sympathy, and his voice with hope and encouragement. It is reasonable that such Democrats should spurn such a coalition that regards principle as synonymous with plunder, and whose watchword is "the spoils;" for beneath the pure air the patriot breathes lurks the fellow who can be swayed by the petty price of official service. A Government honestly administered, freedom and equal rights to all, perfect security to life and property, national honor untarnished, national credit unimpaired, and the national flag respected wherever the sun shall shine upon it. These are the *spolia opima* of a successful administration, and all that the patriot desires. These are the spoils that enrich a nation; these, to be shared by all, are guaranteed in abundance by the Republican Party; these a present source of pride and inestimable wealth and a priceless legacy to posterity. But the coalition cry "reform." Who are these reformers? Those disappointed in gathering crumbs, and their deluded followers; the lawless, held to obedience—and who lately sought to reform the best Government upon earth into two separate and antagonistic Powers. Tammany, crushed by the weight of its own infancy and the black list of the *Tribune's* creation, including perhaps some "noblest Roman of them all," whose character the *Tribune* may have proclaimed to be worth "six cents in adjudicated value," thenceforth mute be the lips that were won't to repeat, "alas for the rarity of christian charity under the sun." Such is the coalition for reform. With equal propriety might the fallen angels paint "reform" upon their dusky banner, elect Beelzebub their Captain, and march against the Throne of Heaven. Still, a slender pretext for disaffection is the fact that complete amnesty has not yet been extended to a handful of the most notorious traitors. Yet here the historian may search the world's annals in vain for a parallel to the forbearance and forgiveness of the Republican Administration. Not punished, but simply denied the privilege of guiding the destinies of the Republic, are barely three hundred of the twice three hundred thousand who staked their lives and their fortunes upon their treason. Soured ambition, arrayed in sickly sentimentalism, ignores the teachings of humanity in all the past, and mourns that the chief plotters against the nation are not made its trusted counselors. It is not strange that history should send down through the ages its long wail over the self-immolation of the three hundred who gave their lives at Thermopylæ, or that mankind should drop a tear at the valor of the twice three hundred who rushed into the jaws of death at Balaklava. The warmest sympathy and the highest admiration attend unselfish devotion to country and to duty; but when man, in his aspirations for liberty, is retarded in each drear march by the cross or guillotine, and finally, after the slow progress of centuries, his hopes are realized beneath an American sky, there is little heroism in attempting to tear down the only Government that would protect him. Spartacus with his seventy gladiators undertook to abolish Roman slavery, and organizing a servile army routed Consul after Consul, and only by divisions in the ranks was prevented from proclaiming universal emancipation from the Capitoline Hill. Ultimately defeated his captive army were crushed in the Appian way. John Brown (applause) with his score of zealots, attempting the same thing in America, was captured before he had gathered his forces, and swung from the gallows at Harper's Ferry. In each case the *World*, although sympathizing with the purpose, abhorred the means and justified the judgment as necessary for the security of Government. But our unpromoted three hundred cannot plead in mitigation the higher impulses of the soul. Not for liberty, but to perpetuate a debasing institution already marked for decay, they precipitated the horrors of a civil war upon a people. In ancient times there would have been no exemption from forfeiture, and life would have been spared only through commutation from death to bondage. More recently, England in mercy would have exiled or with untempered wrath would have blown them to atoms at the cannon's mouth. Even now Germany would exact payment of the war debt and a large indemnity for future good behavior, quartering upon them a standing army to watch as they toiled to make up the deficiency.

But our humane Government imposed no condition as to the war debt, exacted no compensation for loss to sorrowing households bereaved in the struggle, and demanded no pecuniary indemnity; and it adopted the policy of granting amnesty as comprehensively and as rapidly as would be compatible with national security; and under that lenient policy the last three hundred will in due time receive that pardon which by right they can never demand. With a magnanimity that adorns the victor, and in a spirit of reconciliation that has been too sparingly reciprocated by many of the restored, the President has been foremost in recommending the removal of the disabilities entailed by the war. Yet, in the light of recent outrages perpetrated by those who must have forgotten the mantle of charity that the Government had thrown over their previous crimes, there is among the friends of permanent peace a growing sentiment that amnesty should be granted only as a return for newborn patriotism, and that the "due time" ought not to arrive until every sullen recipient of the nation's unbounded grace shall in good faith have accepted the results of the war and forever abandoned the heresies that led to it. That time ought not to arrive so long as torture shall haunt the freedman at his fireside, or the last venomous Kuklux shall walk the earth. Prudence also demands that departed Kukluxism should be proved by good order and undoubted security to life and property, and not by mere words transmitted through a truckling standard-bearer who has eaten his own.

At the beginning of the rebellion rebel sympathizers desired to arm our soldiers with the olive branch instead of the sword. It need not excite surprise that the *Tribune* philosopher, having united with the olive branch warriors of the North and the Kuklux of the South in a dastardly appeal to reverse the judgment given by wager of battle, should insist upon immediate forgetfulness of all treason, of all subsequent outrages against liberty and law. The Republican Party is the champion of peace, reconciliation and fraternity, and away with the pernicious Liberalism that would hold in higher esteem the memory of the misguided ruffian who first fired upon Sumter then that of the glorious Anderson, who courted death in its heroic defense! Inaugurate as President the vacillating representative of the new conspiracy, and the Republic would rock upon the sea of uncertainty. Convulsions would ruin both enterprise and labor, and every bond representing a portion of the national debt, at once a mournful remembrance of an atrocious rebellion, and a bond of union between its holder and the maker, and every pension that furnishes bread to the widow or orphan, would depreciate in value as the Government should be conducted by his unstable Administration. The debt, moreover, is already large enough, without adding $400,000,000 to pay for former slaves, whom Greeley's spasmodic disunionism would have doomed to perpetual bondage had not the sword of Grant [applause] made all Columbia free. The Republican organization is as necessary for the common safety today as when conspiracy unfurled its more defiant but not more unscrupulous banners a dozen years ago. Some old party organ may grind for the enemy, yet few intelligent electors now follow an organ. Precisely what instrument the *Tribune* is it is difficult to conjecture. It denies that it is an organ, and I am unwilling to call it a *lyre*. [Applause.] It is only certain that the ceremonial Indian policy of its latent chief will have no charms to soothe the savage ear. [Applause.] Some well-known Senators may desert, (and their number is but a quarter of one's fingers and toes,) yet the world moves on, little caring what personal motives may have influenced or what passions impelled them, and fresh recruits not only fill each vacant space but crowd the standing room around it. [Applause.] The party which you represent has entered upon the holy mission of maintaining the Union which it has preserved, and of perpetuating the liberty which it has made universal. The tree of liberty was planted by our forefathers upon American soil, and here it was protected by their fostering care and irrigated by their blood. By the steady growth of a century, its roots have become firmly imbedded in that soil, and its branches extend across a continent; and when, in recent times, treason sought to shiver its lordly trunk, that tree was reinvigorated and resanctified by the patriotic blood that was shed around it. And so now when it is sought with recreant hands to hew it down, prostrating with it the brightest hopes a patriot can cherish, a potent and decisive voice in November will say to him who wields the ax at Chappaqua: "Stay where you are; back, if you please, among your own scrubs: but, woodman, spare that tree." [Applause.] Honest Republicans who have been alienated through deceit and misrepresentation will return with alacrity to their long-cherished faith, welcomed back to duty and triumph. A large class of Democrats who prefer order to misrule, and stability to uncertainty, will repudiate the candidate of intrigue, doubly nominated only by double dealing, and give to Grant and Wilson a vigorous support. So the Republican Party, joining hands with lovers of good government everywhere, will achieve an unprecedented victory at the coming election. By judicious action today it shall be yours to contribute largely to the desired result, to assure a permanent redemption of the Empire State, and select for it a high position in the victorious Republican column. [Applause.] Gentlemen of the Convention, what is your pleasure?

At the conclusion he was greeted with three cheers.

On motion of C. C. Norvell, of Richmond, C. A. McCartey, of Rensselaer, John T. Norton, of Kings, and Col. John Manly, of Cattaraugus Counties were appointed temporary Secretaries.

On motion of Hugh Gardner, it was ordered that a committee of two from each Judicial District on contested seats be appointed.

On motion of Mr. French, of Suffolk, a committee of two from each Judicial District was ordered on permanent organization.

On motion of Isaac P. Dayton, of New-York, the roll of delegates was called.

Mr. Delafield Smith moved the following:

Resolved, That a committee of two from each of the eight Judicial Districts be appointed by the Chair, and that all resolutions relating to principles be referred to such Committee without debate.

Mr. Smith withdrew the resolution temporarily in order that the roll might be called.

When New-York was called, Mr. Kingsley handed in a list of contesting delegates from the First District.

On motion of Mr. Dayton, it was ordered that the names of both the regulars and contestants be read in the roll, and the contest be settled subsequently.

When Thurlow Weed's name was read, there was great applause and three cheers.

Mr. Thompson, of New-York, moved that every delegate rise and give three rousing cheers for the war-horse of the New-York Republicans, which was responded to with a will. It was then announced that Mr. Weed was not present, on account of illness, and Mr. Clark was named as his substitute.

The roll-call being finished, Mr. Isaac Dayton expressed his gratification that there is only one district in the State in which there is a contest. He moved that the Committee on Credentials be reduced to three or five only, instead of two from each district.

Gen. Bruce, of Madison, moved that both the regulars and contestants be admitted. [A voice: I will not object, if they have only one vote.]

Gen. Sharpe objected that the discussion was all out of order, as no motion had been made to reconsider the resolution already adopted, appointing a Committee on Credentials.

Mr. Delafield Smith renewed his resolution for the appointment of a Committee on Platform, and that all resolutions be referred to that Committee. Adopted.

James Thompson moved a resolution in favor of the enlargement of canals, and that they be made free. Referred.

Mr. Travis, of Westchester, moved that the rules of the State Assembly, so far as applicable, shall govern this body. Adopted.

The Chair announced the Committee on Credentials, also the Committee on Resolutions as follows:

A. Delafield Smith, of New-York; Wm. Henry Anthon, of New-York; C. C. Norvell, of Richmond; Stewart L. Woodford, of Kings; Wm. H. Romeyn, of Ulster; Charles E. Smith, of Albany; Wm. A. Sackett, of Saratoga; Wells S. Dickinson, of Franklin; Carol E. Smith, of Onondaga; Daniel G. Fort, of Oswego; Wm. Smyth, of Tioga; J. W. Dwight, of Tompkins; E. G. Lapham, of Ontario; L. H. Morgan, of Monroe; L. F. Bowen, of Niagara; Henry Van Aerman, of Cattaraugus.

The Chair announced the following as the Committee on Organization: 1, Isaac Dayton, of New-York; John D. Lawson, of New-York; 2, Stephen B. French, of Suffolk; Moses D. Sterey, of Orange; 3, George H. Sharpe, of Ulster; Peter S. Wynkoop, of Columbia; 4, J. V. Baker, of Washington; H. R. James, of St. Lawrence; 5, Lotus Ingalls, of Jefferson; P. C. Castello, of Oneida; 6, John H. Selkreg, of Tompkins; Banua R. Johnson, of Broome; 7, John L. Parker, of Cayuga; John H. Camp, of Wayne; 8, Willard McKinstry, of Chautauqua, and Volney G. Knapp, of Genesee.

Mr. Parker, of Cayuga, moved that the respective districts shall name their respective members of the State General Committee. Adopted.

It was moved that when the Convention adjourns, it be till 4 P. M. Adopted.

Mr. Hugh Gardner moved that a committee of one from each Congressional District, to nominate three Electors at Large, be appointed.

Mr. Charles Spencer moved an amendment, providing that, after the open nomination, the electors shall be chosen by open vote.

Sacket, of Saratoga, concurred.

Gleason, of St. Lawrence, again moved that the resolution lie on the table, but subsequently withdrew his motion.

Spencer's amendment was adopted, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Fisher, of Kings, moved that the nomination of Congressman at Large be also made in open Convention, the same as that of Electors at Large, and that the Congressman at Large be nominated first.

A Saratoga delegate moved to amend by striking from the resolution the clause requiring that the Congressman be first nominated, which was agreed to, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Recess was then taken until 4 o'clock P. M.

Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order at 4½ P. M., J. V. Dayton, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported Hon. W. A. Wheeler, of Franklin County, for Permanent Chairman, which was agreed to. Hon. E. T. Lapham and Henry Clews were appointed a Committee to conduct Mr. Wheeler to the Chair. Mr. Wheeler then addressed the Convention as follows:

HON. W. A. WHEELER'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—I gratefully appreciate the honor you confer upon me in selecting me to preside over your deliberations. The Republican Party of the Empire State again wheels into line of battle in the matchless conflict which, in common with its brethren of the Union, it inaugurated in the interest of human freedom, and conducted through years of unparalleled war, and national and individual suffering to a consummation crowned with assured national unity, and which further enacted absolute human equality before the law as the one supreme unchangeable rule for every foot of our broad continental domain. That party again lifts its standard upon which are inscribed victories more resplendent than ever other standard bore, because they are victories not merely of a material nature, but of principles eternal in their nature, and consequences, which are to affect and control the welfare and destiny of the countless millions who are to find homes in this Western world. I see your faces light up with inspiration at the mere reference to the record of the noblest political organization ever born of man. I know how the memories of the last few eventful years crowd upon you as you confront the new machinations of the old conspirators against the Union, who have marshaled to their aid, for a new assault, every political camp-follower, every disappointed, starved and ravenous place-hunter in the land. Again the cloud of treason and dissension overspreads the national sky as a pall. The thunder-storm of battle is in our ears, and vast armies engage in deadly conflict, upon the issue of which hangs our national existence. The dark shadow beclouds every hamlet, every home and every heart. Disorder, delay, bitter disappointment, anxiety, uncertainty and the longing desire for victory strain our every power or endurance to the highest strain.

GRANT'S RECORD.

You remember from what quarter relief first came, and whose military prowess at Donelson gave the first check to the swelling and advancing tide of the rebellion. This is not the place to sketch the details of the interim; but whose blood does not even now course more rapidly through his veins as he recalls the wild tumultuous joy, the rapturous gladness, which filled every loyal heart on that April morning when the glad tidings were flashed through the land that the brave rebel army of Northern Virginia, which had so long and so defiantly borne the fortunes of the insurrectionary Confederacy upon its bayonets, had at last gone down under the irresistible strokes of him who, through the Wilderness and many a bloody, hard-fought field, had patiently pursued it with unrelenting purpose and tenacity, until at last, at Appomattox, the gigantic rebellion lay prostrate at his feet? Under his guidance the God of Battles had delivered us from the exigencies of war, and we came out of its furnace heat with unimpaired nationality, and the redemption of the race whose perpetual enslavement had been the officially proclaimed purpose of the new Government which the rebellion was waged to establish. Did ever other war yield such rich fruition? Well sang the liberty-loving Whittier:

> "Did he dare,
> In our agony of prayer,
> Ask for more than he has done?
> When was ever his right hand,
> Over any time or land,
> Stretched, as now, beneath the sun?
> How they pale,
> Ancient myth and song and tale,
> In this wonder of our days,
> When the cruel rod of war
> Blossoms white with righteous law,
> And the wrath of man is praise."

How the land rang with the plaudits of the great captain who had proved its deliverer, and how every patriotic heart went out in gratitude to him for his priceless services! Each of the great political parties at the North sought his acceptance of support for the highest of all earthly honors, the Presidency of the great Republic. The Democratic Party would fain have hidden its ignominious abatement of the rebellion in the shadow of his great deeds—ready, then, as now, under whatever guise or pretense, to steal back into the places of power and trust from which it had been hurled by an outraged and indignant people. But the brave man who had thwarted the traitors in their attempt to overthrow the Government, and who had foiled the renegade Johnson in his efforts to rob the country of the just results of the war, spurned all proffers of the Democratic Party, and adhered to that which had stayed up his hands in saving the country from disintegration and ruin. The Republican Party elevated Gen. Grant to the Presidency, and now points with just pride to the results of his Administration, as illustrated by his unfaltering fidelity to his principles, the wise and discreet use of unusual powers conferred upon him by Congress, the steady and safe reduction of the debt and taxation, the removal of intricate foreign complications, the growing respect for our country abroad, a wise, beneficent and humane Indian policy, and the advancement of the nation in every element of wealth, growth and power, with unabated confidence in his exalted love of country, stern integrity, self-reliance, and increased ability to administer the affairs of Government, the Republican Party, through its chosen representatives, has by acclamation again made him its standard-bearer. Gen. Grant encounters in the pending canvass the opposition and intensified hate of his old enemies of the battle-field and the ballot-box, who, beaten and humiliated at every point, for the last twelve years, have, in their desperation, made a hollow, hypocritical, huckstering alliance with straggling malcontents; have donned the garb and stolen the countersign of that party, and are now seeking to pass its pickets, to capture by fraud what they failed to capture by force. They will meet their Appomatox in November next, and trail their hybrid banner to the great chieftain, who, their own leader has said, "has never been defeated and never can be."

DUTY OF THE STATE.

Where shall the Empire State stand in this great struggle, upon which hangs the momentous question whether the Union shall drift from its moorings or rest firm until it becomes impregnable upon its new foundations? Shall the pilot who guided the national ship safely through the dark night of the rebellion and the wild waves of anarchy remain at the helm, or shall it be confided to one who has never renounced the doctrine openly proclaimed by him, that a portion of the crew have the right to mutiny and break up the vessel at their pleasure; and who has now become surety for the political dogmas of his late principal at Richmond, the arch-traitor of the rebellion? Shall the party which vainly struck at the nation's life be permitted to clutch the nation's new birth, to crush out the rising hopes and progress of an emancipated race, and to turn back the nation in its unsurpassed advance to imperial greatness? Men and brethren, whatever chastisement may be deserved by our national sins, we must hope that this humiliation and disgrace will be spared us. In the lingering, disastrous days of the war, New-York never failed to respond to every exigency and demand of the loyal cause. Her best blood and unstinted treasure were freely laid upon the national altar. Let no one doubt her in this crisis. She will not be found wanting. Our duty today is to furnish her standard-bearers to lead her to new victory. Let them be men of tried, unswerving fidelity to Republican principles, who carry no banner but that of the universal Republican Party, of unimpeachable personal integrity and unquestionable capacity for public affairs. The mission of the Republican Party is not yet ended. Its triumph in this contest is needed to cement the new elements of the Union, and to demonstrate to the world that we mean to preserve by our fidelity what our soldiers won by their valor. Once more to the conflict, friends, stimulated as we go by the remembrance of our past sacrifices and our past triumphs, and by the memory of the thousands of our brave sons who lie in many a distant valley in unknown sepulchres, and "who rest under the waters and above the clouds in dreamless slumber." And when, under the blessing of Him who delivered us in our former trials, the right shall achieve new triumphs, the loyal hearts, from mountain to mountain, and from sea to sea, will shout in glad acclaim:

> "The good ship Union's voyage is o'er,
> At anchor safe she swings,
> And loud and clear, with cheer on cheer,
> Her joyous welcome rings.
>
> Hurrah! hurrah! it shakes the wave,
> It thunders on the shore—
> One flag, one land, one heart, one hand,
> One nation evermore."

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on Permanent Organization made, further, the following report:

For Vice-Presidents.—First District—Geo. W. Clark and Henry Clews, of New-York; Second District—Stewart L. Woodford, of Kings, and Chas. H. Van Wyck, of Orange; Third District—John Lyon, of Ulster, and Peter Mesick, of Columbia; Fourth District—Geo. M. Gleason, of St. Lawrence, and Chas. L. MacArthur, of Rensselaer; Fifth District—Hon. Morris Winslow, of Jefferson, and Daniel G. Fort, of Oswego; Sixth District—Hon. Herman Camp, of Tompkins, and Wm. Lewis, of Delaware; Seventh District—E. G. Lapham, of Ontario, and C. C. Davidson, of Monroe; Eighth District—Hon. A. D. Scott, of Cattaraugus, and Hon. F. A. Alberger, of Erie.

Secretaries.—First District, Elwood Thorn, of New-York; Second District, R. A. Davidson, of Queens, and Geo. A. Brandreth, of Westchester; Third District, C. M. Woolsey, of Ulster; Fourth District, E. P. Thurston, of Washington; Fifth District, Amos V. Smiley, of Lewis; Sixth District, Richard A. Elmer, of Tioga; Seventh District, Jno. L. Parker, of Cayuga; Eighth District, Willard A. Cobb, of Niagara.

Hugh Gardner, from the Committee on Contested Seats, reported that the delegation from the First District of New-York, consisting of A. C. M. Smith and Charles B. Lewis, elected under the call of the General Committee, were regularly elected, and recommended that the contesting delegation, consisting of Nathan Kingsland, Sr., and —— Martindale, be allowed seats upon the floor of the Convention. Agreed to.

E. Delafield Smith, from the Committee on Platform and resolutions, submitted the following report, which, being read, elicited much applause, and was unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

1. *Resolved*, That the rightful purpose of government is the security of individual liberty and equality befor the law; that the return to power, under any pretense, of the party which nurtured slavery, brought on the war, and resisted reconstruction, would necessarily imperil that security, and destroy the general confidence which has steadily increased under Republican administration; we hold that the lawlessness which has disturbed some parts of the Southern States, and which has been checked firmly, but gently and constitutionally, by the National Government, is due mainly to a feeling naturally embittered by the issue of the war, and by the overthrow of old institutions, and constantly excited by the hope of a Democratic restoration. We believe, therefore, that the defeat and disorganization of the Democratic Party are indispensable to complete national harmony.

2. The welfare of the State imperatively requires that the reform, in the interest of honesty and economy, which was so auspiciously begun last year, and which has broken the Tammany Ring and purified the Bench, shall be continued and extended to every branch of the Government.

3. The principles and history of the Republican Party, with the spotless character of the candidates we present, are the guarantees that their election would secure a wise, faithful and efficient administration of the State Government.

4. That the modest patriotism, the earnest purpose, the sagacious judgment, the practical wisdom, the incorruptable integrity, and the illustrious services of Ulysses S. Grant have commended him to the hearts and judgments of the American people, and that with him for a leader we cannot in the future, any more than in the past, fail of success.

5. That in Senator Henry Wilson, our nominee for Vice-President, we present a statesman who, by force of his own character and efforts, without adventitious aids, has made his way from an humble condition in life to the front rank of American citizens, and who, during a long public career, has been always the able advocate and defender of every just and benevolent purpose. With these nominees, and on the platform adopted at Philadelphia by the Republican National Convention, we confidently await the verdict of the American people.

6. On the profound conviction that the continued success of the Republican Party is the sole security of reform and progress, we heartily approve the general principles declared by the late Republican Convention at Philadelphia and gladly ratify the nomination of Ulysses S. Grant and Henry Wilson, pledging our most earnest and honorable efforts for their triumphant election.

7. That the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union, are held in undying honor; their pensions are a sacred debt, and the widows and orphans of those who died for the country are the care of a grateful people. We would extend the nation's bounty to all the soldiers and sailors who in the line of duty became disabled and were honorably discharged. We reflect with satisfaction, that in pay, bounties, pensions and homestead grants, the nation has gone beyond all past examples of gratitude to its defenders.

8. That the increase of the State debt by the amount of $6,600,000 is an index of the extravagance and looseness of the Democratic management of our State finances, and is in striking contrast with the reduction of the national debt by the amount of $337,404,803 since March 1, 1869, and the constant and repeated abolition of the national taxes of more than $150,000,000, for which we are indebted to the Republican Congress and Republican Administration.

9. That reform must come from the party which saved the Union and legalized liberty, and which is now, in this State, in the brave prosecution of the work of purifying our Courts, redeeming the Municipal administration, and elevating legislation.

10. That we appeal with assured confidence to the electors of New-York to sustain a national Administration, whose fruits are prosperity and peace, and to establish a State Administration which shall bring back an honorable name and a creditable government to the Commonwealth.

11. That we welcome to our ranks honest Democrats who spurn the unprincipled coalition which seeks to ally them with the discarded elements of the Republican Party.

12. That the time has come when the main canals of the State of New-York should be adopted, by an enlargement of their locks, to steam navigation, and made as free to the commerce of the nation as an economical maintenance of them in good repair will permit, and that both of these results should be secured without burdening the taxpayers of the State. The first, by accepting an appropriation from the General Government to improve one of the national highways of commerce, and the second by refunding the canal debt of the State in bonds having a long period to run and bearing a low rate of interest.

13. That we point with pride to the prosperity that has attended the canal commerce since it has been in the control of the Republican Party.

14. That we gratefully recognize the services of the able and faithful Republican members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, so conspicuously displayed during the war and since its close, in the support and defense of Republican principles.

Among the resolutions which specially called forth hearty applause was the one welcoming honest Democrats to the Republican ranks.

Mr. Isaac V. Dayton objected to adopting a resolution indorsing the nominations of this Convention until nominations shall have been made.

Mr. Delafield Smith said the resolution in question was misapprehended. It related to nominations already made, and they had been made by the National Convention.

Mr. Fowler, of Westchester, urged that this Convention intended to sustain its nominations, and they could as well say so now as hereafter.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, as reported.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

Charles S. Spencer moved that the Convention proceed to nominate candidates in the following order: Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Congressmen at large, Canal Commissioner, Prison Inspector and three Electors at large; that five minutes in each case be given delegates presenting candidates, and that when the nominations are made the Convention will proceed at once to ballot. Adopted.

Mr. Johnson, of Broome, sent the name of a candidate who is known wherever the history of the country is known, and proceeded to refer to the attack on Sumpter and all the memorable battles of the late rebellion, and said that he was identified with them all. He said he needed scarcely to mention Gen. John C. Robinson, as he would be recognized at once. [Applause.]

Mr. Charles E. Smith, of Albany, rose to nominate a man who had a long and high record as a judge and legislator. He named Wm. H. Robertson. [Applause.] Mr. Smith proceeded at some length, speaking of the services of Mr. Robertson and claimed him as the candidate of the Young Republicans of the State, and said he spoke for the capital, city, and county, saying—If Senator Robertson was nominated by this Convention, it would hear a good report from that city and county. Senator Robertson was a man whom the people of the State would rally around and elect.

Mr. Hall, of Rensselaer—I referred to the nomination of John A. Griswold four years ago, and claimed that he was fairly elected Governor, but counted out by fraud; and, after a forcible presentation of the claims of Martin I. Townsend, of Rensselaer, nominated that gentleman for Governor.

Mr. Sackett, of Saratoga, seconded the nomination of Judge Robertson in some eloquent remarks.

Gen. Van Wyck rose to second the nomination of an old comrade in arms, without any unkind sentiment towards the other gentlemen who had been named, but because he thought he could raise the old flag a little higher if we placed it in the hands of a soldier who left one leg on the field of Spotsylvania. (Cheers.)

He read an article from the NEW-YORK TIMES of today intimating that it would not support Senator Robertson, of Westchester, and he thought it was not wise to nominate any man upon whom doubt was thrown in that quarter. [Hisses.]

Gen. VAN WYCK—We want no Copperhead hissing here. [Laughter and applause.] Let us be wary. Don't let us refuse to listen to these hints. Let us nominate men about whom there can be no doubt, for whom there will be no question, and no hisses.

The General failed to name his man, but was understood to favor Gen. Robinson.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford said if any suggestion had been made to any paper against Senator Robertson, that suggestion was a mistake, and that paper would correct it. He said whoever was nominated by this Convention would be elected. [Applause.]

Mr. Davidson, of Monroe, rose not to say a word against any man who had been named, but to present a name from the heart of the State, on which we rely much, if we expect to carry an election—Freeman Clarke, of Rochester—a man of honor and integrity, who, if nominated, will sweep the western part of the State in such a manner as to insure success.

Mr. W. H. Anthon, of New-York, believed great wrong had been unintentionally done to an excellent man without due consideration and deliberation. He complimented the TIMES as a paper of wide-spread influence, but said its article was published too late to be met and answered. Mr. Robertson can only stand upon his past reputation, and thus must turn this shaft from his honest breast. What is character worth if a single paragraph in a newspaper can wipe it all away. He believed the TIMES' assault on Mr. Robertson was impelled by an error which investigation and explanation would dissipate. He had heard that some prejudice existed against him in the TIMES early last session because they thought he did not, at the beginning of the session take as strong ground as he should in behalf of reform, but in due time Robertson did take hold in earnest and did noble work in the cause of reform.

A delegate of Chemung said he rose to perform a duty impressed upon him by his County Convention, and that was to present for this nomination the name of one who had done his duty as a legislator and a soldier, and who was Gen. Alexander S. Diven.

George W. Clark, of New-York, substitute for Thurlow Weed, rose and named Gen. John A. Dix, whereupon there was loud and long-continued applause. He said it was unnecessary for him to tell who he was, but he would say that he would draw to his support large numbers of the honest Democrats of the State. He believed that his nomination would increase the Republican majority to 100,000. [Renewed applause and three cheers.]

Mr. E. Delafield Smith rose to second this nomination, and spoke of his great services. He referred to the time when his name once before came before a Republican Convention, but which Convention was induced to take up that man from Chappaqua who had since proved so great a failure. He had nothing to say against the other nomination. The distinguished gentleman from Westchester is young, and can wait for a future time, when he would surely be honored. The great question here was whether the State of New-York should go back to Democracy under Robertson, or take its place alongside the other States for Gen. Grant. He insisted that if gentlemen here could understand what would be the result, they would certainly go for Gen. Dix. He said they had been disappointed in the resolution of Ex-Gov. Morgan, but they were not in that of Gen. Dix. It was victory or defeat. We are about to meet a powerful coalition, and we must meet it with all our strength. Greeley will secure Republican votes, and we must offset these with the votes of honest Democrats.

This speech produced a profound sensation.

H. R. James, of St. Lawrence, rose to second the nomination of Gen. Dix, and added that he would say St. Lawrence and Franklin stand solid for Dix. With him as standard-bearer, St. Lawrence would give a larger majority than ever before.

Mr. C. S. Spencer, of New-York, rose to speak in behalf of a civilian, as civilians had done service for the country as well as military men. Gen. Dix, he said, had done much service for his country. [Tremendous applause long continued.]

Mr. Spencer resumed and spoke in high terms of Judge Robertson.

Mr. William Haw, Jr., of New-York, urged the claims of Judge Robertson, of Westchester, who had been true and faithful in every position which he had held, and would poll a heavier vote than any other man named.

Mr. Henry Clews, of New-York, in behalf of the bankers and business men of New-York, regardless of party, said the nomination of John A. Dix would do more for the party in the national contest than any other that could be named.

Mr. Dutcher, of Kings, seconded the nomination of Gen. Dix, though he believed Judge Robertson had been honest, true and faithful, always in the past and always to be relied on in the future; but Gen. Dix was the strongest man in the two great cities.

Delegates from Ontario, Jefferson, Essex, Cayuga, Herkimer, Livingston and Madison, each for his county, seconded Gen. Dix.

Mr. Bruce moved the nomination of Gen. Dix by acclamation. The Chair put the motion, but as there were a few voices in the negative, announced that the nomination was not made by acclamation.

Mr. Husted, after remarks highly complimentary to Robertson, withdrew his name, and pledged Westchester to Gen. Dix. [Great cheers.]

Mr. Townsend, Gens. Robinson and Diven, and Mr. Clarke were successively withdrawn by their respective counties, each pledging their support to Gen. Dix.

Mr. Bruce renewed his motion, that Dix be nominated by acclamation, which was carried amid enthusiastic applause and cheers.

The Chairman then announced Gen. Dix as the nominee.

Gen. Sharpe, of Ulster, moved a recess until 7½. Lost.

The chair then announced that the next business was the nomination of Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. MacArthur, of Troy, named Hon. Francis S. Thayer, of Rensselaer County, and proceeded to speak of his merits, referring to his services in the State Senate, saying that he was well versed in the internal affairs of the State. He also called attention to the fact that Senator Thayer was the only Senator who stood firmly against the infamous New-York charter. He had the wisdom to see what would result from that charter.

Gen. Curtis, of St. Lawrence, seconded this nomination.

Gen. Sharpe, of Ulster, stated that Hon. A. B. Cornell having withdrawn his name, he nominated Gen. John C. Robinson. Mr. Huested, on behalf of Westchester County, sustained the nomination.

Senators Thayer, McDougal of Cayuga, and various others, seconded the nomination of Gen. Robinson, and various others that of Thayer.

The roll being called, Gen. Robinson stood 232, Senator Thayer 171.

The Chairman announced Gen. John C. Robinson nominated. [Cheers.]

Mr. Dayton moved the nomination be made unanimous.

Mr. McArthur said it was his place and pleasure to make that nomination. He had a high opinion of Gen. Robinson, and begged to assure them that Rensselaer would have no feeling because their favorite had not been nominated.

The motion to make the nomination unanimous was agreed to.

A recess was then taken until 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 8½ P. M., when the chair announced as next in order the nomination of Congressman at Large.

Mr. Keyes, of Albany, nominated Lyman Tremain in a few remarks, in the course of which he pledged Albany for 1,000 more Republican votes than it gave Grent in 1868, and eulogized Mr. Tremain as a man of great ability, unswerving fidelity and undoubted principles. [Applause.]

Mr. Smythe, of Tioga, seconded the nomination of Tremain, whose name is well known as that of an honest, patriotic, and true citizen.

Mr. Marvin, of Delaware, also seconded the nomination, as did Mr. Kingsland.

Mr. Dutcher, of Kings, presented the name of Stewart L. Woodford, whose record for fidelity was second to none in the land, and whose name would give strength to the ticket.

Gen. Davies, of New-York, seconded the nomination.

Mr. Bullard, of New-York, had great pleasure in also seconding Gen. Woodford's nomination, urging that he was truly a young man's candidate, full of electric force which challenges victory. Once before he was elected by the people to this office, but was counted out by the corruption and fraud of Tammany. We ask you to give him one more chance. Place him before the people, and we guarantee that he shall be triumphantly elected.

Mr. James, of St. Lawrence, seconded the nomination of Mr. Tremain, and suggested that as New-York had the Governor it would be wise to recognize other parts of the State.

Mr. Tremain suggested that as New-York had the Governor it would be wise to reorganize other parts of the State. We had also two Generals already on the ticket, and it was advisable now to reorganize the civilian element. [Applause.]

Mr. Sackett, of Saratoga, also seconded Mr. Tremain's remarks. There was something due to other parts of the State than New-York. We depend upon the northern section of the State for a heavy vote, and the Convention should recognize that section in framing its ticket.

Mr. Charles S. Spencer, of New-York, in behalf of a large majority of the New-York delegation, urged the claims of Gen. Woodford. The argument of locality was not a sound one, for the nominee for Governor was chosen by a whirlwind of acclamation which certainly carried him (Spencer) off his feet. He said Hon. William A. Darling, a distinguished civilian, who had been a prominent candidate for Congressman at Large, had withdrawn his name in favor of Gen. Woodford. He then eulogized Gen. Woodford and urged the Convention now, when victory is assured, to stand by the man who stood by the party in the hour of darkness, disaster, and defeat.

Gen. Curtis, of St. Lawrence, said he had not intended to say anything concerning the nomination of this candidate, but his delegation had requested him to do so. We have come here, said he, to nominate candidates for office. We have named a man who bore the title of Major-General throughout the war. We have also taken a man who went through the Mexican war and the rebellion. He therefore thought we had taken sufficient of our military men. He knew Gen. Woodford well and long—knew him to be a gallant and worthy representative of the Republican Party, but we have done enough of this today. He therefore took pleasure in seconding the nomination of Lyman B. Tremain.

The nomination of Mr. Tremain was also indorsed by delegates from Wayne, Greene, Erie and Otsego Counties, who eulogized his peculiar fitness for the position of Congressman-at-Large.

Gen. Woodford said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: Six years ago, in the midst of that struggle between President Johnson and Congress, upon the issue of which depended the purity and stability of popular representative government, the great Republican Party of this State honored me with your nomination as Lieutenant-Governor. The people indorsed that nomination by an election. Two years ago, in the midst of that struggle between honesty and economy on the one side, and the united forces of the Tammany and Erie combinations upon the other, you again honored me with your nomination as Governor. In the struggle that followed I was beaten. To-night the united delegates of my county again pay me the great honor of presenting my name as a candidate for the nomination as Congressman at large. I am not insensible to this action. It touches my heart very deeply; but, gentlemen, I have no ambition so dear that I do not always hold it subordinate to the welfare and success of the Republican Party. Not that I hold party as above principle, but because the ideas of our great organization are the very life-blood of the nation, and because the continued triumph of those ideas is necessary to the assured protection of the enfranchised negroes, to the complete pacification of the Southern States, to the hearty reconciliation of all sections, and to the stability of the financial and business interests of the country. Believing this, it becomes my duty, as it is my pleasure, to contribute all that I may to the unity of our party and the success of our cause. In this spirit, I withdraw my name before the Convention, and pledge my heartiest support to all your nominees.

On motion of Mr. Baxter, of Chatauqua, Mr. Tremain was nominated by acclamation. [Applause.]

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

The Chair announced the next business to be the nomination of Canal Commissioners.

Mr. Ingalls, of Jefferson County, named Jas. A. Bell as a candidate, and proceeded to speak of his qualifications for the position. He said he was so well known that he needed no eulogy at his hands.

Mr. Mitchell, of Onondaga, spoke of the importance of having a man conversant with the wants of the canals. He said the canals of the State had not been properly managed, and millions of dollars were appropriated last Winter to make up deficiencies which ought never to have existed. He proposed now to have the canals put into hands which would prevent this. He knew of a man who was admirably fitted for this position. He was a young man of splendid abilities and of high integrity. As an engineer he has no superior, and he wanted to see him in this position. He referred to Rueben M. Stroud, of Onondaga.

Mr. Dutcher, of Kings, also spoke of R. M. Stroud as an accomplished engineer, who would detect fraud quicker than any other likely to be named here. If he is elected, he said, I will pledge that three years hence the corrupt canal ring will not come here to ask his renomination. [Applause.]

James A. Bell said he had come here with no expectation of having a place upon this ticket, and since he came here his name had been presented. He had no desire to press his claims, but only that the strongest ticket be made, and thanking those who had presented and supported him, he begged leave to withdraw his name. [Applause.]

On motion, Mr. Stroud was then nominated by acclamation.

STATE PRISON INSPECTOR.

The chair then announced the next business to be to nominate a candidate for State Prison Inspector.

Mr. J. V. Dayton named Silas W. Tobv, of Columbia County, for the position, and proceeded to say that he was a sterling Republican, and well qualified for the office.

Mr. Sackett, of Saratoga, named Lindley M. Crane, of Saratoga County, and claimed the nomination as belonging to the northern part of the State. In addition to this, he spoke highly of the qualifications of Crane, and declared

Continued on Fifth Page.

THE OLD ABOLITIONISTS.

Letter from Richard H. Dana, Jr.—Able and Pointed Review of Horace Greeley's Wavering Course in Life—The Discouragement Anti-Slavery Men Received from Him.

Hon. Richard H. Dana, Jr., of Massachusetts, has written an eloquent letter, especially valuable just at this time, on the "personal question" in the present campaign. It is addressed to many colored citizens of Boston, and is in reply to a request from them to address them on the political issues of the day. We give it in full below:

BOSTON, Aug. 17, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of yesterday, which I have just received, and the names appended to it, wake up memories of those glorious days—glorious they were, though dark and trying, which the rising generation will scarce believe to have been real—the days of Anthony Burns, and Simms, and Shadrack and Ellen Crafts, of fugitives, rescues and treason trials, when slavery drew its chain round our Court-house, and ranged its bayonets from the steps of that temple to the deck of the black craft chartered to take escaped slaves back to servitude. I am deeply gratified that you still associate my name with those all but hopeless struggles for freedom. As I am just about starting for a vacation, which I have now my first opportunity to secure for myself, I cannot accept your flattering invitation to address you in a public meeting. Although I would much prefer personal presence and oral discourse, I trust that, under the circumstances, you will allow me to submit what I would like to say in the form of a written reply to your letter.

My brethren of the African race, you should have long memories. Now that you have come to the possession of political power, and a large share of it, claims will be made upon your confidence and gratitude which will not always bear the test of examination. Whoever asks you to vote for Horace Greeley for President, as having been a life-long abolitionist, must have lost their memories or trusted to the imperfection of yours. Mr. Greeley was never an abolitionist. He was never a free-soiler. Names are things. History and usage fix their meaning. We must not palter with words any more than with other facts. Certain anti-slavery men came to the conclusion that they must abjure the Constitution because of its compromise with slavery, and neither vote nor hold office under it. Of this class were Mr. Garrison and Mr. Wendell Phillips, and to them and their associates belongs, historically, the name of abolitionist, with all its appendages and appurtenances. Other anti-slavery men thought it their duty to accept the Constitution and act politically under it, making the questions of freedom paramount. These constituted, after 1848, the Free Soil Party. Of that party, which was yours and mine, were Adams, Sumner, Wilson, Samuel Hoar and his sons, Palfrey, Stephen C. Phillips, Charles Allen, and, a little later, Horace Mann. But Mr. Greeley had no part or lot with either of these classes. He was, in his political action, a Henry Clay Protectionist Whig, until the Whig Party broke up in general wreck in 1856. In 1851, when Mr. Sumner's election to the Senate was pending, and the friends of freedom throughout the land were anxiously watching the changing fortunes of the ballot in the Legislature for weeks and months, and every influence was needed, nothing could make Mr. Greeley commit himself in Mr. Sumner's favor, either in the *Tribune* or in social circles, or even in private conversation. He adhered to the Whig Party after it had accepted the Fugitive Slave law and the compromises of 1850, and after it had repudiated the Wilmot proviso and all attempts to exclude slavery from the Territories by national legislation. The language in which the late Theodore Parker spoke of Mr. Greeley's course on the slavery questions as late as 1858, (suppressed in the American edition of his works,) though marked by verbal asperity, is not, in substance, undeserved. Mr. Greeley's vacillating and pusillanimous course in 1860 and during the war has been so recently and clearly exposed to you that I need not recall it to your attention. He has, indeed, expressed many sentiments and done much with his pen which has been useful to the cause. For these, all thanks. But we must look to his acts, for it is the executive office to which he aspires. If the rest of the professed anti-slavery men of the North had done as he did from 1848 to 1865, or as he counseled, there would have been no organization of Abolitionists, no Free-soil Party, neither Sumner nor Hale would have been in the Senate, and there would have been now an empire, with slavery for its corner-stone, stretching from the Ohio to Mexico, where four millions of your race would have been held as chattels, and this by the deliberate consent of the people of the Free States. This is the man whom you are asked to support, as a life-time Abolitionist!

I do not at all agree with some who say that the personal question is of little account in this contest. The personal characteristics of the President of the United States are always of the greatest importance, even when well-organized parties are clearly divided on recognized issues. But now, when both parties profess the same purposes, and it is uncertain how the questions of the future will present themselves, or what they may be, the character of the candidate is of the utmost consequence. His qualities will tinge with their color the remotest rills of patronage and influence, and even, like the turbid current of the Mississippi, be felt far in the depths of international relations. It is not from a gossiping spirit, or a love of personalities, that the mental and moral character of the new candidate is so freely and eagerly canvassed by our people. It is because they feel its importance.

When men speak of soils and plants, they usually say that the soil is not suited to the plant, rather than the plant unsuited to the soil. So I will rather say that the Presidential office is not adapted to Mr. Greeley. I can scarce picture to my mind two ideas more incongruous than the Presidency of the United States and Horace Greeley. The good qualities he possesses will have no scope in that office, and it will present the largest field for all his faults and deficiencies. They will act there with intensified force and in vastly magnified proportions. If he were allowed his choice of all the offices in the civilized world, that of President of this Republic is the last he ought to take to himself. He seems to me to be a visionary without faith, a radical without root, an extremist without persistency, and a strife-maker without courage. He is generally admitted to be vain, unpractical, loquacious, open to flattery, easily intimidated, easily deceived as to men, and intensely desirous of office. And, while I have never regarded his hat and his trousers as strong arguments for or against him, there is no reason why we should shut our eyes to the fact that he is whimsical, affected, boorish and profane.

But his personal failings have a deeper significance for you and your race, and, indeed, for us all, as we are inseparably linked with you to the supremacy of the Union and of equal rights. That strange process of caucus and convention, satisfactory to none, but for which we have provided no substitute, evoked at Cincinnati the name of Horace Greeley. At first it was received with good-humored ridicule. That the Democratic Party has taken up the nomination is all that has elevated it to the dignity of a serious danger. The Democratic Party took it up in the belief that those characteristics which give us so much apprehension would make him available with voters before the election, and available to themselves afterward. In the latter respect, they were sagacious. As to the former, they were right in part, and in part reckoned without consulting their host. They were well assured that the name would be accepted by the friends of the lost cause at the South. Their confidence that necessity and discipline would hold to it most of the Democratic voters of the North, was not ill-placed. But their expectation that the colored races, South or North, that the Union white men at the South, or Republicans at the North, would accept it, is a miscalculation. The more his character and acts are studied, the less available he is found for popular support.

So much for the personal question, as relates to the new aspirant. If we turn to principles, professions and organizations, we again encounter the personal question on a vast scale. Many see, on the polished surface of the Cincinnati and Baltimore platform, signs of a trap-door through which may well ascend "shapes hot from Tartarus." But it is claimed that all the platforms are substantially alike. Assume it to be so. If both platforms profess and promise the same things, we are driven to ask—which organization, which body of supporters, is most likely to carry them out? This is the personal question again, applied to millions. It seems to me to be fast solving itself. It is becoming a question almost of natural history—of elective affinities. By a natural instinct at the South, the Union men and the colored races and those who accept reconstruction in good faith, wishing for order and equal rights, are going for Grant. Those who cherish the lost cause, its passions and hopes, repeat their despairing cry of 1864 and 1865—"Anything to beat Grant." At the North, rebel sympathizers and the half-hearted patriots of 1860-5 gravitate toward Greeley; while toward Grant are turned the eyes of the old abolitionists and free-soilers and the men of color, and the unconditional Union men of the war. I observe, too, that those English journals which cheered on the rebellion and derided the Union, are expressing their fears that Greeley will fail, and with him the last hopes of what they are pleased to call the rights of the States. There are, of course, exceptions to this distribution at the North; and in New-England, gone from close at our side, one illustrious exception. But the exceptions are personal, and becoming isolated. When new lines are suddenly drawn through a crowd, some men will find themselves, by accident, mistake or surprise, where they ought not to be. Some will be wrong by their own fault or misfortune. But as to the great body, this elective affinity is settling the nature of the contest we are to expect. Is it possible that you can hesitate? No! indeed, it is not. After the signal calls of danger from the familiar voices of Garrison, Phillips, and your own Douglass, and the cry of surprise and alarm from your own people, borne on every breeze from the South, it would be assumption in me to say much.

As to President Grant, I propose to speak with frankness, and not to enter upon panegyric. In early life he was not a politician, but against all the influences at West Point and in the army in favor of the Democratic Party he remained, like Mr. Greeley, a Whig. Once, under the effect of that dislike and distrust which the army felt for Fremont, he voted the Democratic ticket. That, as a soldier, beginning modestly in the lower grades, he was forced to the top by his own achievements, and there broke the rebellion and saved the Union, is history. If that does not speak to you in a tone to thrill your hearts, I may well be silent. The people, in 1868, called him to an office he did not seek, and was reluctant to accept. He found its duties novel and painfully difficult, and made more embarrassing by the arrogant assumption of Senators, and the ephemeral and irresponsible elements in the Lower House. He has shown qualities in a high degree which are essential, and others that are useful, in that office. In some respects he has disappointed those who looked for certain very desirable results. But do not let us be misled by his opponents into comparing him with an ideal President. That were day-dreaming and mere fatuity. We know the worst of President Grant, if we ever do of any man. There is not a fault he has, and scarce one he has not, which has not been charged to him. But we see in him modesty, patience, will, civil courage, a practical faculty, a ruling sense of justice, and a notion that laws are made to be executed. We may well be thankful that we can secure all these qualities, and escape the perils of such a Chief Magistrate as Mr. Greeley, and such a combination as would use and control him. President Grant will be re-elected and surrounded by those forces of society which, with his powerful aid, have saved the Union, abolished slavery, extended equal rights to freedmen, enacted and enforced laws against barbarism at the South, secured the debt from repudiation, preserved the public credit, done justice to the Indians, avoided foreign war with honor, and given new scope and dignity to arbitration among nations.

To sum up all, my friends, this is a war of elements. Platforms, professions, promises are claimed to be alike, and alike are of little account. The true character of these elements, and of the two representative men about whom they gather, is what we wish to know. It is that which will decide the history of the next four years, at least. And these elements are ranging themselves, by natural laws, very much as they did in 1860, 1864 and 1868. There is before us what we may well hope will be the last struggle on these issues we shall have to make, whether with the sword or the ballot, and the good old cause is still the good old cause for you and me.

Believe me yours gratefully, and with high respect,

RICHARD H. DANA, JR.

Messrs. Lewis Hayden and others.

NORTHERN OHIO.

Immense Meeting in Cleveland—Fifteen Thousand People Present—Eloquent Address of Gov. Noyes.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 21.—The Republicans of Cleveland, not satisfied with the immense meeting they held a week ago last Saturday evening to celebrate the victory in North Carolina, had another and larger demonstration last evening. The number present was estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000. It seemed as though the entire population of the city had turned out to greet Gov. Noyes, who, with Hon. Alphonso Hart, Gov. Lee and Hon. J. M. Root, addressed the vast audience. So great was the crowd that it necessitated speaking from two stands. The Grant and Wilson Clubs turned out with 1,500 torches, making a display equal to anything of the kind witnessed during the campaign of 1860. It was universally conceded to be the largest evening meeting ever held in this city. The speech of Gov. Noyes was listened to with intense attention by the people. For one hour and a half he handled the questions at issue in a most masterly manner, his voice almost reaching to the outermost circle of the great gathering. He depicted, in a glowing manner, the unparalleled prosperity of the country at the present moment, all owing to the wise and beneficent policy of the Republican Party; defending Gen. Grant thoroughly from the trivial charges made by his enemies, and showing the great works that have been accomplished by his Administration. He also showed up in the most ludicrous style, the ridiculousness of the Democracy nominating Horace Greeley, a life-long hater of everything pertaining to that party, and quoted some of his hard sayings against the Democracy in his very amusing manner. The Governor closed his speech with a thrilling, eloquent and impassioned appeal in favor of sustaining the present Administration for the sake of the financial and political interests of the country.

Hon. Alphonso Hart and Gov. Lee followed Gov. Noyes, who were listened to with the greatest interest.

The speech of Hon. J. M. Root, delivered in front of the Court-house, was full of sarcastic hits and weighty arguments. The meeting wound up with firing off by the Wide-awakes of some 2,000 Roman candles, which fairly illumined the heavens, after which the Wide-awakes marched to the Weddell House and serenaded Gov. Noyes, who responded in his happy as well as eloquent manner, declaring that, from his own observation of the political situation, Ohio would give Grant and Wilson 50,000 majority, which announcement was received with tremendous cheering. The demonstration this evening was certainly a most wonderful one, proving beyond a cavil that the spirit of the grand old Republican Party is thoroughly awakened, reminding one of the campaign of 1863, when Ohio gave John Brough 100,000 majority over Vallandingham. Only five days' notice was given of the meeting, and no extraordinary efforts were made to get out the crowd, the committee having charge of affairs were overwhelmed with astonishment at the magnitude of the demonstration, for it exceeded their most sanguine expectation. It is now perfectly clear that Cuyahoga County will give a larger Republican majority than she did a year ago, when she gave Noyes nearly 6,000 majority.

KENTUCKY.

An Appeal to the Democracy to Support Greeley—How They Expect to Gain by a Trick What Would be Otherwise Impossible.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 20.—The Greeley Democrats of this State will persist in attempting to comfort their partisans by telling them how the election of Greeley will restore their party to power. Richard A. Jones, the Elector in this district, in a speech at Lagrange, yesterday, told his hearers how Democrats could support Greeley, by saying:

"We support Greeley for the purpose of getting great principles of true Democracy adapted to the National Government. It is susceptible of demonstration that the only chance for the Democratic Party to succeed in the canvass was by accepting Mr. Greeley as its standard bearer. Since the flag of the old Democratic Party went down twelve years ago, on account of the Breckenridge and Douglas split, the remaining leaders have rallied their hosts twice—once under McClellan and Pendleton, and again under Seymour and Blair—and though they marched into the very breach and shook the foundation of their enemy's stronghold, still the Republicans remained the victors. The Democracy fought gallantly, and though indeed defeated, have not retreated far, but still hovers around the enemy's works, ready to go once more to the breach, and this time to victory. Some good and true men called again for a straight ticket, and another trial. Their valor is superior to their discretion. Wiser counsel has prevailed, and by indorsing Greeley we are enabled to strike a death-blow to the old Republican Party. The National Democracy is following in the footsteps of the Democrats of Tennessee and Missouri. We can have a fair illustration of the results of the present co-operation between Democrats and Liberal Republicans by taking a brief view of the state of affairs in Tennessee when Democrats joined with Liberal Republicans, and elected Senter over Stokes. The same movement has been made in Missouri with equal success."

The speaker proceeded to show how by the Liberal movement in Tennessee and Missouri the Democrats now had control of those States, and, said he, the same chance is now offered to us to obtain control of the Federal Government. He begged his hearers to vote for Greeley for this reason, if for no other.

TENNESSEE.

The Tearing Up of the Memphis and Little Rock Railway to be Discontinued.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 21.—President Grant has directed Collector Smith to discontinue the tearing up of the track of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. Mr. Greenlaw, the principal stock-holder, having explained the injustice of the Customs dues assessed by Collector Smith.

The weather is intensely hot, and the continued drouth is beginning to tell on the cotton, which is shedding squares and bolls.

MISSOURI.

Murder and Lynch Law at Olney—The Murderer Hung to a Tree.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—The *Democrat* has a special from Olney, Ill., which says that on Saturday last two men, named Jefferson White and Henry Houltz, had some words while working at a threshing-machine near that place. White went to his house, a quarter of a mile distant, got his gun, returned, and shot Houltz in the abdomen, just as he was mounting his horse to leave the place. Houltz died in a few moments.

Houltz's wife was so terribly shocked at the event that she gave premature birth to dead twins on Monday morning, and died herself on Monday night.

White gave himself up on Saturday evening. Intense excitement prevailed in the neighborhood on Sunday and Monday, and about 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning a large crowd of men broke open the jail, took White out, and hung him to a tree in the Court-house yard.

GEORGIA.

Action of the Straight Democracy at Atlanta, Ga.—State Rights Doctrines Again "a Plank."

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 21.—The platform adopted, yesterday, by the Convention of straight Democrats declares that the Government of the United States is limited to the powers delegated by the States for specific purposes, having no original inherent power whatever; that the Union is Federal in character, incapable of existence without the State; that the perpetuation of the Union depends upon the preservation of the integrity of the States; that the right of local State Government, subjection of the military to the civil authority, and habeas corpus in time of peace, are not subject to any solemn constitutional obligation on the part of the Federal Government, of any kind whatever; but the Government is under solemn constitutional obligation not to interfere in these matters.

It is understood that Alexander H. Stephens is the author of the platform.

OSWEGO.

Second Session of the Musical Convention of Central and Northern New-York.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The Musical Convention, the second session of which was inaugurated in this city yesterday, proved successful beyond the most sanguine expectations of the delegations. There are singers present from all sections of Central and Northern New-York. The rehearsals are being actively prosecuted under the immediate personal charge of Mr. Carl Zerrahn, the celebrated musical director, of Boston.

To-night, Miss Wrenn, of the Schubert quartet, and others, will sing, and Mr. Hinton, of Syracuse, will play a solo on the grand piano.

To-morrow evening the first grand concert is announced to take place, on which occasion Madam Emma Rudersdorf, soprano of London, will appear, and the famous Mendelssohn Quintet Club, of Boston, and Mr. J. R. Thomas, of New-York, will also participate. The chorus numbers 600 voices, trained by Zerrhan.

Among many other attractions the immense rink, capable of seating 3,000 persons, is ornamented and arranged with rare taste, and the daily rehearsals are largely attended by friends and lovers of music. An extremely large sale of tickets is promised. The largest and most appreciative musical audience Oswego ever saw is anticipated. The success of the enterprise is largely due to the energy of Mr. John G. Parkhurst, whose work is everywhere apparent. The citizens and visitors all speak warmly in approbation of the Convention.

THE WHEAT CORNER.

Business Resuming Its Usual Channels—A Better Feeling Prevailing.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—There are no new developments today in regard to the commercial crisis, except that many of the firms which were yesterday reported as having failed are today asserted abundantly able to meet all liabilities. There is a marked inclination to purchase wheat at the present range of prices, which are generally believed to be below the intrinsic value of the grain. There is indeed on the whole a better feeling today, and the present prospect is that it will continue to grow, and that many firms now under a cloud will come out all right.

I. O. O. F.

Grand Lodge of the State of New-York—Second Day.

The R. W. Grand Lodge of the State of New-York met again yesterday morning, M. W. Grand Master Lacy in the chair.

The constitutional amendments proposed at the last annual session were then debated. The first one was a proposition to admit members of defunct lodges who are over fifty years of age, and non-affiliated members of the orders, and have retained membership for not less than ten years, and who, at the time of making the application, are over fifty years of age, as non-beneficial members. The proposition was rejected, after a long debate.

Another proposition, to amend the constitution by directing that no property or funds of a subordinate lodge can be divided in any manner between the lodge and another lodge just organizing, without a two-thirds vote of all members of the lodge, nor without previous notice to all members, was adopted.

An amendment to hold the annual election for grand officers on the second Wednesday in June, in the district grand committees, and not, as heretofore, in the subordinate lodges—the returns to be sent to the Grand Secretary, and not opened until after the convening of the Grand Lodge.

A long and spirited debate on this question ensued, pending which the Grand Lodge took a recess.

After recess, M. W. Grand Master of New-Jersey, Brother Pike, was introduced, received with grand honors, and appropriately welcomed by the Grand Master.

The debate on the mode of electing grand officers was resumed, and a motion to postpone final action indefinitely denied, by a vote of 295 yeas and 317 nays.

The final vote on the amendment was then had, and decided adversely, by a vote of 239 against 391.

The Grand Lodge, after some further discussion on the constitution, resolved to hold its next session in Albany.

A recess was taken to 9 o'clock this A. M.

State Taxation.

The local special Committee of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County, on the subject of State taxation, will meet on Monday next at the office of Mr. E. B. Cadley, Secretary of the Board of Supervisors, with reference to securing, if possible, from the Board of State Assessors at Albany a reduction in the quota of the State Government expenditures assessed against Kings County, to be raised by taxation. The amount assigned to Kings County last year was $1,000,000, while this year is it $1,800,000, or nearly double that of last year, without any apparent reason.

Suicide of a Colored Woman.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 21.—Angelina Savony, colored, aged twenty-six, committed suicide, last evening, by taking laudanum, in consequence of domestic infelicity.

Fire and Killing in Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—A fire on Russia Wharf this morning damaged the building and stock of Timothy Remick & Co., dealers in wool, cotton-waste and gunny-cloth, to the extent of about $10,000; insured.

A Coroner's inquest in the matter of the shooting of Mrs. Nellie Emma McElhaney by her husband, James McElhaney, resulted in the commitment of the prisoner to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Interest on the Ten-Forty Bonds to be Paid.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Treasury Department will, on the 26th of the present month, commence the payment of the interest, without rebate, on the ten-forty bonds due Sept. 1.

A Wherry at Sea.

On Tuesday, at 9:40 A. M., wherry Red, White and Blue, from Gloucester to New-York, round Cape Cod, eighteen days out, rowing all way, spoken off Hammonasset Point, Long Island Sound, by the Fannie, Capt. Spencer, from Clinton, Conn.

What Would Follow the Election of Greeley.

The Hartford *Post* publishes an extract from a private letter, written by a lady from that city, who, with her husband, has been engaged in teaching for four years past in the South. She says: "The Greeleyites are getting very warm and very bitter; they say they are sure of success. They had a grand barbecue here last Saturday, and they said the bitterest things; declared they could not, and did not intend to tolerate a Northern radical or any one who had any sympathy with them, that after they once got the power—just let them gain the day in November, and wouldn't they send us all a flying back to the North, everyone of us! No one is to dare to come South and be a Republican, that makes a 'carpet-bagger' of him. A young man has just come home from a Northern college, and he dares, with great humility and modesty, and with fear and trembling, announce himself for Grant. They have raised a perfect hubbub about his ears. They tell him in the public papers that he has exiled himself from all good society, &c. He belongs to a good family here. He fought in the Southern army. This shows what it costs to be a Radical here, and these are the people who talk of 'oppression and persecution.'"

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

A Letter from Gov. Bullock.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When the facts elicited by the Congressional Investigating Committees exonerated President Grant and his Administration from all the slanders and the charges brought against it, the "Liberal" Republicans were left without working capital for their Anti-Grant campaign. The reports of committees which they caused to be raised made it apparent that there was no reform work necessary to be done which was not already being vigorously prosecuted by the President and by the Republican Party. In this dilemma, the "Liberals" seem to have adopted the charges against Republicans that emanated from Southern Democrats. The Kuklux railing against "Radicals" and "carpet-baggers," and their management of affairs in the Southern States, was carefully garnered, and is repeated in the speeches of the "Liberals" and reprinted in their journals.

It is alleged that Gen. Grant had excluded all the honest Southern men from office, and had, by force, thrust dishonest Northern men into office; that all the Southern State Republican Administrations were organized bands of thieves, and Gen. Grant was, if not the author, at least responsible for all the wrong done. Having utterly failed to establish any evidence upon which the people would desire a change in the National Administration, the opposition take up, without investigation, these lies of their Kuklux allies against Southern Republicans, and propose to hold the President and the national party responsible as for the truth of the allegations. Those out of office on this side "clasp hands" with those out of office on the other side the "chasm," and a concerted wail is raised over the "bloody" wrong they suffer. The cry goes out in the South of down with the "Radicals," the "niggers" and the "carpet-baggers." Treason only is respectable, and Republicanism (Grantism) must be made odious; while in the North the plea is for "reconciliation" and "forgiveness." On this dual subject for "reform" the "Liberal" campaign has been inaugurated.

If all that is or can be said against the Southern State Republican Administrations were true, it is in no wise the fault of the President. All of those State Governments, except Virginia and Mississippi, were elected by the people, and inaugurated before Gen. Grant was elected Chief Magistrate, and, beyond enforcing the acts of Congress—the laws of the land—he has had no more connection with the internal affairs or local officials of those States than with Maine or Massachusetts. Therefore, admitting the statements made by Kuklux to be true, Gen. Grant cannot be held responsible for the alleged evils. But the chief "Liberal" organ, the *Tribune*, and the chief "Liberal" speakers, Messrs. Trumbull, Beck and Voorhees, seem to have found special comfort in pursuing this line, and illustrating their assaults on the President and the party by reference to Georgia. The point of their charge is that before the war the State had little or no debt, and that the net earnings of the State railroad paid all, or nearly, of the State's expenses. Under "Radical" control all wealthy and worthy white citizens have been disfranchised. The debt has been incurred to various amounts, ranging between forty and fifty millions, without record or account of the bonds and nothing to show for their proceeds, all of which were stolen, and the State railroad given away to Cameron and Delano, in trust for Grant. All this wickedness has been done by "Bullock and the carpet-baggers in Georgia," and for this and similar reasons in other Southern States it is claimed that Gen. Grant must be defeated.

As these statements are not true in regard to Georgia, I believe they are not well founded as to the other Southern Republican State Administrations, and that the working capital of the "Liberals" is a false pretense, used with "malice aforethought." Modesty forbids that I should apply to the ones who repeat these falsehoods the forcible language of a distinguished gentleman and say: "You lie, you villain." I refrain from this strong language also because the *Tribune* has the advantage with its facilities for "talking back," and Mr. Beck is dangerous—at least he says he is. Mr. Trumbull knows better, and Mr. Voorhees has been misled by those in whom he placed confidence. But I purpose, with your permission, Mr. Editor, to speak of Georgia and Georgia Republicans, in this connection, that your readers may know how satisfactory the truth is, and how huge the slander.

Under the authority of the Reconstruction acts, passed by a Republican majority in Congress over President Johnson's veto, delegates were elected by the votes of the people of Georgia, rich and poor, black and white, to frame a Constitution. This was accomplished by a Republican majority of those delegates, and the Constitution so framed was adopted by the votes of a large majority of the people. In that Constitution there is not *and never has been one line or word of proscription, disfranchisement or disability*. Every male citizen, twenty-one years of age and of sound mind, can vote and hold office if elected.

The grievance is not disfranchisement of whites, but the enfranchisement of blacks. It is not Republican restriction, but the enlargement of the elective franchise in the South, which the Democracy desire to "reform." In 1868 this was to be accomplished by the army being used to "dispense the carpet-bag Governments;" in 1872 there is to be "no interference with the local affairs of the States," while the Kuklux regulate the freedmen's franchise.

The Republican State Administration was inaugurated in Georgia, July 4, 1868. At that date the debt was $6,256,635. The increase of that debt during my Administration—namely, four years—was $4,800,000, of which $3,000,000 was for State expenses, payment of ante-war bonds, interest, &c., and $1,800,000 for railroad construction, so that instead of forty to fifty millions of increase in the State debt by Republican authority, there was less than five millions. The contingent liability incurred during that period by State indorsement of railroad bonds on roads constructed within the State was $6,683,400.

Georgia has "to show for it" nearly one million of her ante-war debt and interest, redeemed and canceled; expenses of Constitutional Convention, elections, legislation, free schools, interest on the public debt, new Capitol and public buildings, new Executive Mansion, made necessary by the removal of the capital from Milledgeville to Atlanta; additions and enlargement of asylums, &c., support of the public institutions, over *six hundred miles of railroad* that has been constructed and put in operation within the State; and an increase of *over fifty millions in the value of property*, as shown by the sworn returns of tax-payers, placing property at their own valuation—during the nearly four years of Republican control. There was no increase in the rate of taxation during my term.

This is what Georgia "has to show" for "Radical rule," and the Kuklux propose to "reform" it by burning the school-houses, keeping the railroads and repudiating the bonds!

The State's railroad has been in operation from Atlanta to Chattanooga about twenty years under Democratic control. The official records show that during that time it cost the State $2,165,273 more than the earnings to run the road. This road, both during its construction and since its completion, has been used as political patronage by every Administration. The Republicans, however, passed a law authorizing the lease of the road. It was advertised for three months and leased to the highest responsible bidder, a company composed of Georgia railroad officials and their associates, who gave a good bond for eight millions of dollars to pay the State twenty-five thousand dollars in cash rental on the last day of every month, for twenty years, and to return the road to the State in good order. Under Democratic rule during the last twenty years, running the road took over two million *out* of the Treasury, while under Republican rule it has provided to pay *six millions of dollars into* the Treasury. This will explain how "Cameron and Delano stole the road for Grant;" but as it was all accomplished by "carpet-baggers," "Radicals" and "niggers," it must be "reformed" by being declared "void."

The *Tribune* announces that Gen. Grant is the carpet-baggers' friend, and Mr. Greeley the carpet-baggers' enemy. Among the principal Republican officials of Georgia—Judges and officers of the Supreme Court, Judges and Solicitors General of the Superior Court, Judges and Attorneys of the District Courts, Governor, Controller-General, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Treasurer, State School Commissioner, Commissioner of Public Works, &c., &c.—there was but one person who was not a resident citizen and slaveholder in Georgia before and during the rebellion. The exception was a Brigadier-General in the Union Army honorably retired, who was appointed State School Commissioner because of his four years' experience in the school work of the Freedmen's Bureau within the State, and his peculiar fitness for the position. [The General has since been crowded out by the present Legislature.] I do not claim that the State Government should have been loved or hated because of its *personnel*, but these are the facts.

This brings the history of "Radical rule" in Georgia up to the date of my resignation. A few words more, that your readers may understand the situation at that time and since. December, 1870, an election was held for members of the State Legislature. In the Fifth Congressional District—the most populous in the State—Gen. Toombs and his Kuklux disregarded and defied the Election law, and thus unlawfully returned a large number of the Klan as members of the Legislature, and gave that element complete control. Just prior to the assembling and organization of this Legislature, Oct. 30, 1871, and for reasons then given in a letter to the public, I resigned the Executive office. This act of mine made Judge Conley, the Republican President of the Senate, my successor, and his constitutional term as Govenor would not expire until January, 1873. Immediately after the organization of Gen. Toombs' Legislature, however, an election for Governor was unconstitutionally ordered by them. At this election the Republicans took no part, and not over 35,000 out of the 225,000 votes in the State were polled, but the Legislature did not hesitate to oust Gov. Conley. Then commenced the "Inquisition." Committees were appointed, composed exclusively of my enemies—all Democrats—to examine and report upon the bonds; upon my official conduct; the lease of the State road, &c., &c. These Committees are and have been completely under the control of Gen. Toombs, and are used by him to promote the pecuniary interests of himself, his clients and his friends, and to persecute his personal and political enemies. They are specially vindictive toward me, because of my successful efforts in securing the exclusion of the Kuklux, and the restoration of the colored members whom they had expelled from the former Legislature, and for my defeat of their pet programme by resigning in favor of Judge Conley. Blinded with malice and rage at their failure to find any evidence against me, they adopt the pitiable subterfuge of assuming that I was a business partner with others whom they acknowledge did wrong.

The *Tribune* lately published a summary of these reports, and keeps the subject before its readers by editorial reference for the benefit of the "reform" campaign. That journal asserts that the TIMES has attempted heretofore to defend my administration, but that now, since these reports are made, the case is hopeless. The TIMES has not, to my knowledge, made any defense of my administration, nor has it spoken more kindly of me during that administration than the *Tribune*. It is not to be supposed that a great newspaper, which has made for itself the world-wide reputation enjoyed by the TIMES, in exposing rascalities which the *Tribune* could not see, would engage in defending any misdoings which that paper might discover. If I had done wrong, I ought not to be defended, but as I have done no wrong, I need no defense other than the publication of the truth. Every dollar and every bond, during my administration, was duly recorded and accounted for, and, notwithstanding the venomous research of the Committee, no evidence of any dishonorable act on my part was found, although upon a perjury prepared by Gen. Toombs a warrant for my arrest was secretly issued. I can safely rest my case upon that portion of the message of my successor to the Legislature, Jan. 11, 1872, wherein, after giving full information in detail, he says:

"The foregoing statement covers every description and character of bonds that have been issued during the administration of my predecessor, and from it your honorable body will see that the only kind of bonds issued by him that are now outstanding and that are a claim against the State, are $3,000,000 of gold bonds issued under authority of the act of Sept. 15, 1870, and the $1,800,000 of gold bonds issued to the Brunswick and Albany Railway Company, in accordance with the act of Oct. 17, 1870. The actual liability of the State, therefore, incurred during his administration is represented by the $4,800,000. It should not be forgotten that a large portion of this sum has been devoted to the redemption of bonds falling due in 1870 and 1871 and in years previous thereto, and to the payment of interest on them and on others still to fall due. The debt of the State is *not*, therefore, actually increased by that amount."

It will now, I think, be admitted that the "Reformers" cannot make much political capital out of the "Radical rule" in Georgia, if they confine themselves to facts.

Permit me a few words in reference to the recommendations for repudiation of State bonds by these committees of the Georgia Legislature, and I desire it to be distinctly understood that *the people* of Georgia are not repudiators. This action only represents that minority of them who support Gen. Toombs and his Klan. I will not occupy your space to notice the recommendations of the committee in detail, but ask attention to one or two glaring inconsistences which are a fair sample of the whole. The Committee recommend recognition and payment by the State of the bonds indorsed by the Alabama and Chattanooga Road because, they say, that road is in the hands of a receiver who was appointed by me, and who has been recognized by the present administration. Precisely the same is true of the Brunswick and Albany road, and yet there the Committee recommend repudiation. The Brunswick and Albany Road has been completed and in operation between Brunswick and Albany since the first of October, 1871. Col. Scriver, of Savannah, was appointed receiver by me Oct. 23, 1871, and he is operating the road, and his appointments is acquiesced in at the present hour. In one case the Committee recommend to pay, in the other, to repudiate!

Three millions of gold bonds, interest payable quarterly, were issued according to law, as the Committee admit. Of these they recommend to pay $2,900,000, and to repudiate $100,000!

Fifteen thousand pounds sterling principal, and about £3,000 sterling of interest, of bonds issued about 1845, fell due in London in 1866. They were paid by my order under authority of law in 1871. The Committee recommend that this be repudiated!

The Committee profess not to have acted upon their well-known political prejudices, but, as will be seen, the result of their recommendation is aimed directly against Mr. Charles L. Frost, Mr. Henry Clews and others who are well-known Republicans. These gentlemen were *not* interested in the Alabama and Chattanooga, the Macon and Brunswick, or the South Georgia and Florida Roads, and all those bonds are reported upon favorably. Mr. Charles Frost is President of the Brunswick and Albany Road, and those bonds, it is reported, are to be repudiated!

Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co. paid the sterling bonds for the State in London, and those bonds are to be repudiated!

Mr. Clews' New-York house was supposed to hold 100 of the gold quarterly bonds, and those are to be repudiated!

Fortunately the resources and security of Messrs. Clews & Co. against loss were ample, or these repudiations would have robbed them, for no other reason than because they are Republicans who support the national Administration and are financial agents for the United States. The action of the Committee clearly indicates political animosity.

Referring to the refusal of the present State authorities to pay the anti-war bonds now due, a late Georgia paper uses the following pointed language:

"This is the way that Georgia has been disgraced and her credit ruined by these Bourbon Democrats. In this case they do not even have the flimsy pretext that the bonds were issued by a 'Radical Executive.' The bonds repudiated in this instance are bonds issued by Gov. Crawford and other Governors some fifteen or twenty years ago. It is a case of plain unadulterated Democratic repudiation of a Democratic debt. The infamy of Mississippi has now been fastened upon Georgia, against the wishes of the masses, by the thimble-rigging of a ring of Bourbon Democrats, who hope to 'run' her State and fatten upon her discredit. If a reason for this course is sought it will be found in the fact that old Georgia anti-war bonds that were firm in New-York at 80@85@90 are now hawked about Wall-street at 60@70, and the twenty per cent. discount is the profit of the Bourbons, who, while pretending to seek out Radical rascalities, are themselves filling their capacious pockets at the expense of the people."

Under Republican administration every State bond that matured was promptly paid. The interest on the public debt was liquidated when due, and the general expenses of the State were paid in cash on demand. Under the present rule of Toombs, the good old commonwealth is disgraced by a set of repudiators. They have ruined her credit. Bonds falling due this year are not paid. New bonds offered for sale are not taken, and the Empire State of the South has been reduced by them to the shameful necessity of borrowing the securities of a private corporation within the State, to pawn for money enough to pay the July interest on a portion of her bonded debt! The State Treasurer reports no money in the Treasury and his account largely overdrawn, while these repudiators, who claim to be statesmen and financiers, are offering to submit to a heavy shave on the money due next year for Agricultural College Land Scrip, in order to get the *cash at once* to help pay their *per diem and fees!* On the same day that bills are reported by the Committee to repudiate bonds and debts due to Northern Republican creditors, another bill is reported "to provide support, assistance, and pensions for Confederate soldiers," at the expense of the State, and a bill has passed one house "to exempt the property of maimed Confederate soldiers from taxation!"

The Republicans of Georgia made no such record as this. The malicious efforts of Gen. Toombs and his allies will never be able to conceal the benefits which our party has conferred on the State and the nation. The good results of Republican administration in Georgia cannot be wiped out or swept away. Those results may be "repudiated" but cannot be made "void." They will continue to stand as monuments of that party's "wisdom, moderation and justice." Its members reproached, reviled, maligned and murdered, the party pursued its way—"with malice toward none, with charity for all"—doing good for the whole people. Its records and its acts are before the country, none need be ashamed, all should be proud of them.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

ILLINOIS.

The Political Field—Gen. Farnsworth—Population of Chicago—A Queer Squabble—The Outer Harbor—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Aug. 18, 1871.

Politics are growing more and more lively and interesting. Both parties are working vigorously, but the Democrats do not seem to manifest any great interest in the canvass. In some of the districts where they are in a majority, and can take the loaves and fishes without any aid from the Liberals, they display more activity. But they do not go into the general canvass with anything like their usual vim, or appear to have any heart in it, while quite a number, such as Judge Parks, of Aurora, are doing good service against the coalition.

Gen. Farnsworth's defection is still attracting attention; but as he chose a very inopportune time to announce his conversion—after failing to receive the Republican nomination for which he was a candidate—he will carry little or no influence with him. There is no doubt that, had he been nominated for re-election, he would have been a warm and unqualified supporter of Gen. Grant. It is not supposed that his change of front will make ten votes different in the district, which is one of the most intelligent in the State.

Quite a number of new and unknown men, out of their immediate vicinage, are being nominated for Congress by one party or the other. It is very possible, however, that we shall have as strong a delegation in the next Congress as we had in the last, even with the increased numbers. No definite movement has yet been made in the Chicago districts.

POPULATION OF CHICAGO.

The advance sheets of the new Directory for 1872 show a large acession to our population. The number of names enrolled is 126,174. It is difficult in this city to form a very correct estimate as to the entire population upon this basis. The old cities of the East would have 600,000 on this showing. But in Chicago there has always been a large disproportion of single men, who represent only themselves in the Directory. This class is now largely in excess of any former period; and, besides, there are thousands who are merely temporarily here, and who cannot be counted on in making a total of our permanent population. There is no doubt, however, but that our population has greatly increased within the past year. I do not estimate the population to exceed 400,000, but regard even this as a splendid showing for a burnt-out city.

A COUNTY SEAT QUESTION.

Our neighbor on the west, Dupage, has been afflicted with a county-seat controversy. Some six or eight years ago, the Legislature authorized a vote to be taken on the question of removal from Naperville to Wheaton. At that time Naperville was not on a railroad, and its interior location was one of the principal arguments used in favor of the removal. Both parties voted early and often. The towns in the vicinity of Naperville rolled up majorities greater than their entire male population in favor of keeping things as they were, but those in the vicinity of Wheaton gave even greater majorities in favor of removal, and won the day. But the Napervillians refused to yield up the records, and gathered in marshal array to prevent their being taken away. One dark night, however, when the people of Naperville, unsuspicious of danger, were fast asleep, the Wheatonians came down upon them, sacked the Court-house, tumbled the archives into wagons, and with great shoutings awoke their opponents just in time for them to discover their defeat. Thus Wheaton became *de facto* the county seat. The people of Naperville threatened to reclaim the records by force, and made considerable preparations for that purpose. But better counsels prevailed, so they resorted to the slower process of the law. The case was ready for argument last Fall, when all the papers, documents, testimony, &c., disappeared in the great conflagration. So the whole thing had to be gone over again. A decision has just been reached in our Circuit Court, before Judge Williams, to the effect that Wheaton had cheated the most, and that Naperville should have her beloved county seat again, whereat she rejoices greatly. But the Supreme Court will have to put a finality to the difficulty, as Wheaton will not submit so long as there is a higher tribunal to appeal to. Naperville is now on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and is more accessible to a majority of the people of the county than Wheaton.

OUR SUBURBS.

It was thought when the great fire swept over the city that the suburban towns would go to decay. But the reverse has been the fact. The increased rents in the city has compelled thousands to take refuge in these villages, and they are nearly all growing rapidly, while at least half a dozen new ones have started up. Nearly all these towns, being designed for family residences, have prohibited the business of saloon-keeping and the sale of intoxicating liquors. Hyde Park, on the south, is the most notable exception. It has sixty licensed saloons, and consequently much drunkenness and rowdyism.

THE OUTER HARBOR.

The work of reclaiming a portion of Lake Michigan and of converting it into a harbor for the commerce of Chicago, is proceeding with much vigor. The appropriations made by Congress are being expended under the direction of Government officers, and in a few years we shall have an excellent harbor.

Gratz Brown's Inefficient Administration.

Gov. Gratz Brown's almost entire neglect of his duties as Chief Executive of Missouri, is receiving merited condemnation from the outspoken Press of the State. The Kansas City *Journal of Commerce* publishes a vigorous article, showing how utterly he has neglected to arrest disorders and to punish wrong-doers. It concludes: "The truth is that Gov. Brown deserves impeachment today. He has in his brief career usurped the law and put his foot upon the judiciary in contempt of the Constitution; he allows mobs to murder and beat citizens, and he degrades the character of the State by scandalous conduct before the people of other communities. And he now sits down and surrenders peaceful districts of the State to lawless outrage, mutilation and murder."

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

The Prorogation of Parliament—Blessings of the Ballot—Threats of the Measure—The Irish Vote.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1871.

This is what school-boys would call the Parliamentary breaking-up. Parliament was prorogued today, and the Govment have now some six months of freedom from control and questioning to look forward to. It has been a session of hard work, and has yielded some good legislative results. It is well that the Scotch education question should have been settled, that miners should be protected from the recklessness or carelessness of their employers during their painful and dangerous labors in the bowels of the earth, and that some kind of discipline should be provided for public-houses and drinking-bars. These are all good bits of work, not showy or brilliant, but practical and useful. It was probably inevitable that the ballot should be tried. The agitation on the subject had been kept up so long, the name had got itself so firmly fixed in the Liberal programme, that the Liberals felt bound, as a matter of honor, not to flinch when it came to the point; and if the Conservatives had come in they would, no doubt, have discovered plausible reasons why they should take the wind out of their opponents' sails by going in for secret voting. There is only one offense against freedom of election which will be checked by the ballot, and that is intimidation. The intimidation to which Englishmen have hitherto been accustomed has been the intimidation of landlords, but of late years it has been gradually dying out, partly because tenants are becoming more independent and landlords less omnipotent, and partly because the latter cannot resist the strong feeling which prevails against straining their authority for political purposes. In Ireland the Land act strikes directly at the power of the landlords, for if they unduly raised rents in order to coerce tenants, the tenants would demand compensation for their rights in the soil which they had cultivated. As far, therefore, as this kind of intimidation is concerned, the ballot is a violent cure for a malady which was curing itself, and of which in a few years all traces would have disappeared. But there is another kind of intimidation, of which the people had a flagrant and formidable example at the last Galway election—the spiritual intimidation of the Roman Catholic priesthood, against which such devices as the ballot are comparatively powerless. One of the Galway priests boasted that he would compel his flock when they came to the confessional to declare how they had voted; and armed as they are with terrors both for this world and the next, the priesthood will no doubt continue to exercise a tremendous authority, the only check upon which will be the spreading education of the people. Thus, of two kinds of intimidation, the ballot will not meet the one and is not wanted for the other. On the other hand, it is obvious that the ballot will favor and facilitate bribery, personation and fraudulent returns. This last is a very serious matter. With open voting it was at least quite certain that the votes would be honestly counted, and that as people voted so would the return be. Trickery and fraud were, in fact, quite impracticable. But now the only security for the honesty of the return will be the personal character of the returning officer, and it is idle to argue from the character of persons who have hitherto filled this post to the character of those who will fill it in future days. Until now, it has been a formal, ornamental position, destitute of any real influence or authority. All that the returning officer could decide on his own personal authority was whether the show of hands was for this candidate or for that, but the show of hands never determined a contested election. It was a mere form; and as soon as it came to be a question of voting, the returning officer was powerless. But all this is changed; and as far as I can see Tammany's men could manipulate the returns just as they did in New-York. Of course people here say, "Oh, but we haven't got a Tammany. Tammanys don't exist here." All I can say is, that ill weeds grow apace, and that they need only a very little encouragement in the way of soil and climate to take root and flourish bravely. Certain conditions of political and social life will breed rogues in any country. The securities for freedom and honesty of elections are now reduced to a single position, and that position may any day be carried by a rush. Observe what is the drift of things here—the substantial and educated classes getting shy of rough political work and of rubbing shoulders with the not over nice "politicians" of the multitude; a vast increase of voters in the lower ranks of society, an increase not yet measured, for while the people have already household suffrage, the lodger franchise only needs to be energetically worked to make it absolute manhood suffrage, and then secret voting and a return which is practically left to the honor and good faith of the returning officer. The dynamical question is, how long the honor and good faith of a man in a position of so much power and such temptation will resist the pressure brought to bear on him. When so much is at stake, nothing will be spared to win the day, and the party which contrives to get hold of the appointment of the returning officer will take care that he is the sort of man it wants for its own purposes. Nearly all Englishmen have a profound faith in a Providential dispensation, under which England is exempt from the accidents and dangers which from time to time befall other nations. They forget that if a man gets on a skittish horse, or mounts a rotten stand, he is just as likely to come to grief and break his leg or his neck in any part of England as in France or America. These things do not depend on latitude and longitude, and it is impossible not to see how the English system of elections will be profoundly modified, or perhaps I should say revolutionized by the changes just introduced. These questions are making thoughtful men anxious, especially when they think of the growing dearness and scarcity of coal, the rise of wages and prices, and the economical social agitations which are surely following in the track of these difficulties.

THE IRISH VOTE.

There was a little paragraph in yesterday's *Times*, a little paragraph of nine or ten lines in small type, hidden away in an obscure corner of the paper at the bottom of a column, which for those who look a little beyond the present, contains the matter of a great book. The paragraph states that on Monday Archbishop Manning called a meeting of Roman Catholics, in London, for the purpose of promoting the registration of Catholic voters; that he himself presided, supported by a score of priests, and that it was resolved to have permanent election committees in all the "missions" into which London is divided, the priest of each mission to be the Chairman of the Committee. A similar movement is also taking place in Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and all the large towns where there is a considerable Irish population; and the Irish Home Rule Association, which at present is working in alliance with and under the thumb of the priesthood, is actively engaged in operations of the same kind. The object is to organize an Irish vote, after the fashion of that in America; and there is no reason to suppose that the experiment will not be successful. Although the Irish may not be able to return many candidates of their own, they will hold the balance of elections, and will be able to secure their own terms. On every side there are indications that the Roman Catholic hierarchy misunderstand the freedom they enjoy in this country, and imagine that they can use it for their own ends, and as a means of subjugating the people. To them it seems like a house, the doors and windows of which have been left open with careless confidence, and that they have only to take advantage of the owner's negligence and supineness and establish themselves on the premises, and then afterward they can see to locking the doors and bolting the windows for their own protection. There is in many of the large towns a vast body of ignorant, struggling Irish, who are completely under the control of their priests, and live in a kind of isolation from the rest of the community in streets and quarters of their own. When these materials are welded into a compact organization, under the direction of absolute and skilful leaders, it will be, as you may imagine, a formidable element in English politics. On every side, there are indications of a serious struggle between the pretensions of the priesthood and the rights of the State. It is expected that under the ballot, the next election in Ireland will return a large proportion of clerical candidates and so called home-rulers; and the Irish vote in England may, under dexterous management, also tend to reinforce the Pope's brigade in Parliament.

F. H. J.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 21.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$3,500 U.S.5-20 C.,'67..s3.115⅛ | $30,000 U. S. 5s,10-40 R.109⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200	Western Union...	72⅝	1100	Pacific Mail....	73⅝
600	do....	72½	300	do....b3.	74
100	Erie Railway....	46⅝	200	do....s3.	73⅝
400	do....	46¾	100	do....	73⅝
900	do....	47	100	do....b3.	73⅝
200	do....	47⅛	1100	do....	73⅝
1800	do....	47⅛	200	Lake Shore....	89⅜
400	do....	47⅛	400	do....	89⅜
300	do....	47	200	do....s3.	89⅜
500	do....s3.	47	200	do....	89⅛
1200	do....	47⅛	100	do....	89⅜
200	do....s3.	47⅛	100	Union Pacific..b3.	35¼
100	do....c.	47⅛	100	North-western....	73⅝
700	do....	47	100	do....	73⅝
200	do....	46⅞	100	do....s3.	73⅝
200	do....b3.	46⅞	200	do....	73⅝
500	do....	46⅞	100	Rock Island....	110⅝
1500	do....	46⅞	200	do....	110⅝
500	do....	47	100	do....s3.	110⅝
700	do....	46⅞	100	Toledo & Wabash.	74
100	N. Y. C. & H...b3.	97⅛	100	do....	74⅛
100	do....	97⅛	100	do....	74⅛
200	do....	97⅛	200	C., C. & I. C....c.	34⅛

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

4,000	Tenn. 6s, old....	74⅛	100	Union Pacific.b.c.	35¼
10,000	S. Car. 6s, new.		100	do....b3.	35¼
	Jan. & July....	27⅝	500	do....	35⅜
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83..	95	100	do....b3.	35¼
1,000	Erie 3d....	99⅛	900	do....	35¼
5,000	H. R. 2d S. F...	105	300	do....s60.	35
1,000	L.S.Cons.Cop'n.	100⅛	300	do....b3.	35¼
1,000	Un.Pac.10s, Inc.	86⅝	100	H. & St Jo.Pf.b.c.	56
5,000	do....	86⅞	100	Erie Railroad..b3.	47
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d.	94	800	do..bet. call.	47
1,000	T.&W.C.Conv..	89⅛	300	do....	47⅛
1,000	Great W. 1st,'88.	93⅛	1800	do....	47⅛
7,000	Great W. 2d....	90	800	do....	47⅛
4,000	Ill.&S.Iowa 1st.	94	1000	do....	47⅛
2,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s.	101⅛	300	do....	47⅛
500	Mor. & Es. 1st..	102⅛	500	do....	47⅛
4,000	do....	108	500	do....s3.	47⅛
10,000	C., C. & I.C. 1st.	92⅛	1000	do....	47⅛
2,000	P., Ft.W.&C.2d.	100	1000	do....	47⅛
3,000	M.&St. P.7 3-10.	95	100	do....b3.	47⅛
5,000	Bos.,H.&E. 1st.	41	300	do....	47⅛
1,000	N. J. So. 1st....	78⅛	400	do....	47⅛
5,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st		1900	do....	47⅝
	West Div....	89⅛	2600	do....	48
7	Bk. of New-York.	134	1800	do....	47⅛
15	Continental Bank.	91⅛	200	do....s3.	47⅛
5	Cen. Nat. Bank...	100	100	do....s10.	47⅝
5	Ninth Nat. Bank.	110	1500	do....	47⅝
200	W. U. Tel....b. c..	72⅝	600	do....b3.	48
700	do....	72⅛	1600	do....	48
100	do....	72⅝	1400	do....	47⅝
500	do....	72⅛	200	do....b3.	48
200	do....	72⅛	200	do....	48
500	do....	72⅛	100	do....	47⅝
500	do....	72⅛	400	do....	47⅝
400	do....	72	200	do....b3.	47⅝
500	do....	72⅛	500	do....	47⅝
100	do....	72⅛	1700	do....	48
100	do....s3.	72⅛	100	do....s3.	48
47	Del. & H. Canal...	120	50	L. S. & M. So..b.c.	89⅛
100	Quick. M. Co....	41⅛	200	do....b3.	89⅛
50	Mariposa Pref....	2⅛	1400	do....	89⅛
100	Consol. Coal....	42⅛	100	do....c.	89⅛
100	do....	42⅛	200	do....	89⅛
100	Am. M. U. Ex....	72⅛	140	C. & P. Guar'd....	90
100	United States Ex.	82	35	do....	90⅛
20	Adams Ex....	95⅛	100	C. & N. W..b.c.c.	73⅝
10	Pacific Mail..b. c.	73⅛	100	do....	73⅝
200	do....b3.	73⅝	200	do....s3.	73⅝
300	do....	73⅝	200	do....	73⅝
100	do....s3.	73⅝	100	do....b3.	73⅛
500	do....s3.	74	100	C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.s3.	90⅛
800	do....	74	20	N. J. Con. R..b. c.	107
1100	do....b3.	74⅛	100	Chic. & R. I..b. c.	110⅝
200	do....	74⅛	200	Tol., W. & W...s3.	74
900	do....	74	200	do..bet. call.	74⅛
100	do....s3.	74	300	do....	74⅛
100	do....	73⅞	50	P., Ft.W.&C. G'd.	97
400	do....	73⅞	300	Miss..K.&T.R.b.c.	41⅛
100	do....	73⅞	11	Tol., P. & W. R....	24
500	do....	73⅞	100	Ohio & Miss..b.c.	43⅛
300	do....	73⅞	100	do....	43⅛
700	do....	73⅞	100	do....	43
400	do....	73⅛	600	do....	43⅛
500	do....	73⅞	100	do....s5.	43
100	do....	73⅞	100	do....	43
100	N.Y.C.&H.R....	97⅛	400	C., C. & I. C..b. c.	34⅛
5	do....	97⅛	200	do....	34⅛
200	Panama R....	125	100	do....	34⅛
100	do..bet. call.	125	500	do....s3.	34⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$4,500	U.S.5-20C.,'65.,n.	114⅝	$25,000	U.S. 5-20C.,'67..	115⅛
12,500	U. S. 10-40 C....	112⅝	10,000	do....s5.	115

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

700	Pacific Mail....	73⅛	300	Erie Railroad....	48⅛
700	do....	73⅝	1700	do....	48⅛
100	do....b3.	73⅝	1300	do....	48⅛
100	do....	73⅝	200	do....	48⅛
100	do....	73⅝	200	do....	48⅛
1200	do....	74	1200	do....	48⅛
200	do....	73⅝	1800	do....	48⅛
500	West. Union...s3.	72⅛	200	do....	48⅛
100	do....	72⅛	2400	do....	48⅛
300	N.Y.C. & Hud. R.	97⅛	200	do....	48⅛
100	Union Pacific R...	35⅛	200	do....	48⅛
200	Lake Shore....s3.	89⅛	100	do....b3.	48⅛
100	do....	89⅛	100	North-western R..	73⅝
600	do....c.	89⅛	100	Rock Island R....	110⅝
100	do....	89⅛	100	Toledo & Wabash.	75
200	do....	89⅛	100	C., C. & I. C....	34⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	Cen. P. G. bds..	101⅛	1000	Pac. Mail.b. c..s3.	73⅝
1,000	U. P. 10s, Inc...	86⅝	500	do....	74
1,000	do....	86⅛	200	do....b3.	73⅝
2,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st.	95	200	do....	73⅝
100	W. U.Tel.b.c...b3.	72⅛	1400	do....s3.	73⅝
100	do....	72⅝	200	do....s10.	73⅝
500	do....b3.	72⅛	200	do....	73⅝
100	do....s3.	72⅛	100	C.& R.I.B.b.c.b3.	110⅝
100	do....	72⅛	100	do....	110⅝
300	do....s3.	72⅛	200	T.W.& W....b.c.	75⅛
300	N.Y.C.& H.R.b.c..	97⅛	48	L. S. & M. So. R..	89⅛
150	Panama R....b.c.	125⅛	200	do....b. c. s3.	89⅛
100	Erie R....b. c.	48⅛	100	do....	89⅛
500	do....	48⅛	200	do....	89⅛
300	do....	48⅛	200	do....	89⅛
2400	do....	48⅛	200	do....	89⅛
300	do....s3.	48⅛	250	Un. Pac. R....b. c.	35⅛
700	do....b3.	49	55	Clev. & Pitts. G'd.	90⅛
100	do....	49	150	C. & N.W.R....b. c.	73⅛
1000	do....	49⅛	200	Maryland Coal....	18
1000	do....	49⅛	25	Am. Mer. Un. Ex.	72⅛
800	do....	49⅛	27	do....	72

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21—P. M.

The principal feature of the Wall-street markets today was the advance in the rates paid for borrowed Gold. Opening at a cost to the borrower of 1-32 of 1 ₱ cent. for the day, the charge went as high as ⅛, and settled back to 1-32, and at last to 1-64. That Coin has been withdrawn from the market is generally believed; and it is supposed to have been done by borrowing its par value in currency, and paying a shave for the convenience. The price opened at 114⅛@¼, fell to 113⅞, at which it was offered for a short time, and the later business was at 114, which was alternately bid and asked.

The offerings of 5-20s for the Treasury purchase (today being set down for $2,000,000) were $3,236,600, at 113.60 to 114.50 and interest. The awards were made with 113⅞ taken as par in Gold, and covered only $34,700, from 113.60 to 113.73 for the principal and accrued interest.

The Public Funds are about ⅛ ₱ cent. lower for the day, with sales of New 1865s at 115, the 1867s offered at 115, and 1868s selling at 114⅞. The New 5s of 1881 sold at 112⅛. The Currency 6s were also a fraction easier—115⅛@¼.

The rates for Sterling Exchange were maintained, with very little business doing. Sixty-day bills are quoted 108⅞@109, and demand drafts 109⅝@¾. If the use of Gold for delivery remains as costly as it has been today, the price of Exchange will naturally take a fresh downward turn.

The Money market had a more natural appearance of higher rates today. The business was all at 4 and 5 ₱ cent., with the higher quotation in force at the close. Should these rates prove to have sound support it will be more wholesome than the recent stagnation at 2@3 ₱ cent.

Erie has been very prominent, with a rise in London of some 3 ₱ cent. It opened here at 46½, reached 48 within an hour, and after a trifling reaction, advanced to 49⅛. From this point it had another quarter ₱ cent. decline. Erie Preferred was advanced to 71⅛@71⅞. The general speculative list opened steady, fell off at noon, and recovered again, with no activity except in the first two hours. Western Union fell from 72¾ to 72, and recovered to the former price. The others sold as follows: New-York Central, 97⅛@97⅛@97⅜; Lake Shore, 89⅛@89⅛@89⅜@89⅛; North-western, 73⅛@73⅝@73⅜@73⅝; Rock Island, 110⅜@110⅛; Ohios, 43⅛@43⅜@43@43⅛; Union Pacific, 35⅛@35⅛@35⅜; and C., C. and I. C., 34⅛@34⅛@34⅛. Wabash, which had a fall from 75 to 73 in a few minutes yesterday, sold from 74 to 75⅛. Pacific Mail was active and fairly strong, at 73⅛@74@73⅝@73⅞, and Panama sold from 125 to 126⅛. The investments were steady and dull.

State Bonds were dull and presented nothing of importance. The Pacific Railroad Gold Bonds were steady; 101⅛@102 for Centrals, 88⅛@88⅜ for Unions.

After the Second Board, the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 21.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	112⅝	112⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	116⅛	116
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	115⅛	115
American Gold	114⅛	114
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅛	108⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅛	97⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅜	110⅛
North-west Common	73⅛	73⅛
Pacific Mail	73⅝	73⅝
St. Paul Preferred	75⅛	75⅛
St. Paul Common	54⅛	54⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	43⅛	43⅛
Western Union Telegraph	72⅛	72⅛
Erie	45⅛	49⅛
Union Pacific	35⅛	35⅛
Lake Shore	89⅜	89⅜

At the very close of the Exchange, at 4 o'clock P. M., the general market was steady. Erie strong at 49⅛.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1872.

Gold receipts	$814,360 76
Gold payments	1,063,447 88
Gold balance	49,002,974 17
Currency receipts	374,124 93
Currency payments	841,739 20
Currency balance	7,292,234 53
Customs	613,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	1,000,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81	115	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114⅝
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81	117⅛	5-20 reg., '67	114⅝
5-20 reg., '62	115⅝	5-20 coup., '67	115
5-20 coup., '62	115⅝	5-20 coup., '68	114⅝
5-20 reg., '64	115⅛	10-40 reg.	109
5-20 coup., '64	115⅛	10-40 coup.	112⅛
5-20 reg., '65	115⅛	5s coup., '81	112⅛
5-20 coup., '65	115⅝	6s Currency	113⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	114⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old	74	Arkansas 6s Funded	45
Tennessee 6s, new bds	73⅛	Ar. 7s, L.R.& Ft.S.iss.	50
Virginia 6s, old	46	Ar.7s,L.R.P.B.& N.O.	44
Va. 6s, new bonds	50⅛	Ar. 7s, M.,O. & R.Riv.	41
Va. 6s, Cons. bonds	50⅛	Ar. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	60
Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	15	Ohio 6s, '75	98
Georgia 6s	73	Ohio 6s, '81	101
Ga. 7s, new bonds	85	Ohio 6s, '86	103
N. Carolina 6s, old	33⅛	Kentucky 6s	100
N. C. 6s to N.C.R.R.	45	Michigan 6s, '83	100
N. C. 6s, Fund. act,'66	26	Michigan 7s, '78	100
N. C. 6s, new bonds	20	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	108⅛
S. Carolina 6s	53	N. Y. Coup.B'ty Loan	108
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	27	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan,'73	105
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	25	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan,'74	105⅛
Missouri 6s	93⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan,'75	106
Mo. 6s, H.& St.Jo. iss.	91	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan,'77	107
Louisiana 6s, Lev.bds.	60	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan,'78	107
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan,'74	100
Texas 10s of '76	87⅛		

And the following for the Miscellaneous Shares:

Del. & Hud. Canal	119⅛	Mariposa Mining Co.	1
Penn. Coal	210	Mariposa Min.Co..Pf.	2
C. N. J. Land Imp.Co.	76	Adams Express	95⅛
Cum. Coal and Iron	76	Am. M. U. Express	71⅛
Quick. Mining Co.	41	U. S. Express	81⅛
Quick. Min'g Co., Pf.	51⅛		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 21.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	98½	..
City 6s, new	101½	101⅝
Camden and Amboy	126½	127
Pennsylvania Central	58¾	58⅞
Reading	115¾	116
Lehigh Valley	59¾	59⅞
Catawissa Preferred	45	45¼
Philadelphia and Erie	27¼	27¾
Northern Central	39¼	39½
Lehigh Navigation	42¼	42½
Lehigh Gold Loan	93¾	94

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Aug. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We continue to sell at par, adding accrued interest, the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. On the completion of this season's contracts there will be FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN miles of the main line of the Road in operation, uniting Lake Superior with the Missouri River, and securing the large traffic of the North-west. This amount of road also entitles the Company to ten million four hundred thousand acres of land, located in Central Minnesota, Eastern Dakota, and in the Columbia Valley, on the Pacific coast. The bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the road, its traffic and franchise, and on the entire land grant received from the Government. The rate of interest is seven and three-tenths, gold, equivalent to about eight and a quarter per cent. currency. Believing the security to be ample and the rate of interest satisfactory, we recommend these bonds as a desirable investment. Holders of United States Five-twenties and high-priced corporate securities may materially increase both their principal and their interest income by exchanging for Northern Pacifics.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

☞ BUFFALO CITY
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
PRINCIPAL DUE 1890.
PRICE 100 AND INTEREST.

JERSEY CITY
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
PRINCIPAL DUE 1891.
AT 100 AND INTEREST.
FOR SALE BY
HENRY F. VERHUVEN & CO.
No. 38 Exchange-place, New-York.

☞ FOR SALE—SIX HUNDRED SHARES OF the CENTRAL PACIFIC (of California) RAILROAD STOCK. The bonds of this Company have been mostly absorbed by European capitalists, and are selling above par, or 14 per cent. above those of the Union Pacific. The earnings of the road would seem to justify the statement of its projectors that it is now earning over 10 per cent. upon the capital issued. It is understood that this security will soon be placed upon the regular call of the Stock Exchange. H. H. HOLLISTER, No 33 New-st.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 12 M.—45, Baker et al. vs. Jewell et al.; 50, Myers vs. Hanford; 60, Kellin vs. Kellin; 61, Cornell et al. vs. Hodges et al.; 62, Same vs. Same; 63, Same vs. Same; 64, Same vs. Same; 79, Webb et al. vs. Bonsel et al.; 83, Spofford et al. vs. Huntington et al.; 91, Tompkins et al. vs. Myers et al. Call, No. 122, Abrams vs. Hayman.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 21.
By Judge Barrett.

Martine *vs.* Lowenstein et al.; (see memorandum of decision on file.)

Sage *vs.* Cowin; motion for an extra allowance denied.

Chazownes *vs.* Bradley; application denied.

Bartholomew *vs.* Coburn; motion granted, with $10 costs.

Burgess *vs.* Jessup et al.; motion granted, with $10 costs.

Fitzpatrick *vs.* Jessup et al.; motion granted, with $10 costs.

Thompson et al. *vs.* Pritchard; motion granted.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York *vs.* The New-York Match Company; attention is called to the last sentence in the new rule, No. 73. Let a decree be prepared in compliance therewith.

In the matter of petition of Franz Kilbach et al., to have mortgage discharged of record; order granted.

Merrill *vs.* Peebles; motion for receiver granted.

Harrington *vs.* Nash; attention is called to the last section of new rule 73. Let a first decree be prepared in compliance therewith.

Lichenstein *vs.* Green; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Burgess *vs.* Mott; motion granted, and reference ordered to take proof of the facts stated in the complaint, and to report to this Court, with opinion thereon, with all convenient speed.

Ahorn *vs.* Nibau; motion granted, and receiver appointed, on furnishing security in the amount of the assets to be approved.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	3	Resin, bbls.	1,168
Bees-wax, pks.	8	Spirits Turp., bbls.	38
Cotton, bales	490	Pork, pks.	135
Copper, bbls.	88	Cut-meats, pks.	195
Copper, bars	386	Lard, pks.	230
Dried Fruit, pks.	229	Lard, kegs	10
Eggs, bbls.	973	Grease, pks.	50
Flour, bbls.	12,424	Butter, pks.	2,131
Wheat, bushels	23,740	Cheese, pks.	5,260
Corn, bushels	67,550	Tallow, pks.	48
Oats, bushels	58,650	Rice, pks.	6
Meal, bushels	650	Spelter, pcs.	266
Malt, bbls.	875	Starch, pks.	1,400
Flaxseed, bags	292	Tea, pks.	1,735
Beans, bbls.	99	Tobacco, hhds.	469
Hops, bales	3	Tobacco, pks.	1,667
Hides, No.	175	Wool, bales	395
Hides, bdls.	9	Whisky, bbls.	497
Leather, sides	9,927	Oil, bbls.	134
Moss, bales	20		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer Scotia, for Liverpool—1,107 bales Cotton, 986 boxes Cheese, 36 bales Leather, 370 pks. Tobacco.

By the brig Wanderer, for Liverpool—1,162 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner Snow Flake, for Queenstown and orders—10,302 bushels Corn.

By the bark Hildegaard, for Cork and orders—23,095 bushels Corn.

By the bark H. Bjorn, for Konigsberg—2,110 bbls Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Hansa, for Bremen—4,300 boxes Cheese, 60 boxes Bacon, 340 bags Coffee, 100 bbls. Beef, 300 tcs. Lard, 1,447 bales Tobacco, 268 hhds. Tobacco, 387 cases Tobacco, 65 cases Cigars.

By the steamer Cimbria, for Hamburg—182 cases Cigars, 3,605 bales Tobacco, 8 hhds. Tobacco, 1,200 bbls. Resin, 40 logs Wood, 16,108 bushels Rye, 117 rolls Leather, 248 bags Ore, 14 boxes Clocks, 8 boxes Gas-fixtures, 137 bales Hides, 35 bbls. Maizena, 40 cases Machinery, 243 cases Sewing-machines, 20 pks. Trunks, 50,072 lbs. Lard, 300 tcs. Lard, 23 boxes Meat, 1,000 boxes Cheese, 50 boxes Starch, 50 hhds. Tallow, 432 Hides.

By the brig Santina Ausaldo, for Alloa—32,168 bushels Corn.

By the schooner Gerent, for Antigua—500 bbls. Flour, 600 bbls. Corn-meal, 150 bbls. Bread, 2 bbls. Hams, 50 bbls. Crackers, 75 boxes Cheese, 58 boxes Candles, 50 bags Peas, 25 kegs Butter. 50 cases Kerosene.

By the schooner Peteonilla, for Monrovia—5 hhds. Tobacco, 36 bbls. Flour, 10 cases Kerosene, 4 kegs Lard, 247 pks. Fish, 25,000 feet of Lumber, 50 pks. Trunks, 1 Spar, 2 tcs. Shoulders, 1 pkg. Tea, 6 bbls. Pork, 10 bbls. Beef, 121 Casks, 2 pks. Lamps.

By the bark Antelope, for St. Croix—50 boxes Candles, 100 pails Lard, 100 bbls. Alewives, 100 bbls. Mackerel, 200 boxes Herrings, 100 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. Pork, 25 bbls. Bread, 100 pails Butter, 25 pks. Cheese.

By the brig Harry & Aubrey, for Barbados—392 bbls. Flour, 600 bbls. Corn-meal, 600 bbls. Bread, 700 bags Bread, 9 cases Tobacco, 300 pails Lard, 20 bbls. Potatoes, 3 pks. Lamps, 18 Cistern Pumps.

By the schooner Grasmere, for Port Spain—200 cases Oil, 700 pails Lard, 120 bbls. Beef, 100 bbls. Pork, 50 kegs Butter, 100 bbls. Peas, 200 boxes Cheese, 690 bbls. Flour, 290 bbls. Meal, 200 boxes Herrings, 400 bdls. Shooks, 100 bbls. Potatoes, 389 bbls. Bread, 2 cases Scales, 1 Cornish Pump.

And from Philadelphia, by the bark Emelia, for Belfast—37,162 35-56 bushels Corn.

ASHES—Pots continue in demand at $8 25@$8 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls as last noted.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been salable and steady, on the basis of 34c. for prime Western, and 35½c.@36c. for prime Southern ₱ lb.

BRICKS—Continue in fair request, with Common Pale quoted at $4 75@$5 50; North River Hard, $7@$7 50; Croton, $15@$18; Philadelphia Front, $35@$40 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Continue in limited demand at former rates. We quote: Adamantine, 12@16 ounces, 14c.@18¾c.; Paraffine, 28c.@29c.; Sperm, plain, 31c.@33c.; Sperm, patent, 42c.@43c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Has been in request and steady; Rosendale, $1 60 ₱ bbl.

COCOA—Has been lightly dealt in, including Maracaibo at 29c.; Caracas, 16c.@16½c.; Guayaquil, 13c.@14c.; San Domingo, 8c., gold, in bond, ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been in rather limited demand, with Liverpool Gas Cannel quoted at $15@$16; House do., $22@$28; Newcastle Gas, $8@$9 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $3 75@$5 25 ₱ ton, for cargoes.

COFFEE—Has been quoted firm, but has been very quiet, in the way of invoices. Jobbers report a pretty free movement at uniform rates.

COTTON—The dealings for early delivery have been more extensive, the demand having been more general, and prices of all other than Ordinary grades have been quoted up ⅛c. ₱ lb., with sales reported of 2,918 bales, including 1,651 bales to shippers, 1,140 bales to spinners, 27 bales to speculators and 100 bales in transit. For forward delivery the demand has been somewhat brisker, and prices have been quoted ⅛c. ₱ lb. higher, with sales reported of 8,000 bales, (2,700 bales last evening and 5,300 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for August, 100 bales at 20⅝c., 100 bales at 20 5-16c.; September, 200 bales at 20 3-16c., 300 bales at 20¼c., 1,600 bales at 20 3-16c.; October, 100 bales at 19 7-32c., 200 bales 19⅛c. And today for August, 700 bales at 20⅜c.; September, 2,600 bales at 20 3-16c., 800 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20 3-16c., 900 bales at 20⅛c.; October, 100 bales at 19 5-16c., 100 bales at 19¼c., 100 bales at 19 5-16c., 100 bales at 19¼c.; November, 600 bales at 18⅞c., 100 bales at 18 13-16c., 200 bales at 18⅞c.; December, 400 bales at 18⅝c. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported on the bulletin, were as follows: September, 20.16c.; October, 19.21c.; November, 18.75c.; December, 18.58c.; January, 18.75c. The receipts at this port today were 490 bales, including 21 bales per rail, 438 bales from Charleston, 8 bales from Norfolk, 29 bales from Savannah. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 351 bales, and thus far this week 1,741 bales, against 1,628 bales the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,678,886 bales, against 3,959,046 bales in 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	17	17	17	17
Good Ordinary	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Low Middling	20¾	21	21⅛	21⅛
Middling	21⅞	22	22⅛	22⅛
Good Middling	23⅞	24	24⅛	24⅛

EGGS—Have been offered less freely, at firmer and buoyant prices, on a fair demand for fresh stock. We quote the range from 22c.@26c. for inferior to choice marks, the main demand having been for fresh lots of State at 24c.@26c.; Western at 23c.@25c., and Jersey and Long Island at 25c.@26c.

FISH—A light business has been reported in Dry Cod at former rates. New Mackerel have been in good request at stronger prices. Herring in demand at full previous quotations. We quote: Dry Cod at $5 75@$6 25 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $15 50@$16; No. 2 do., $10 50@$10 75; No. 3 do., $5 50@$7, ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3 50@$5 50; Smoked Herring, 28c.@30c. for Scale, and 14c.@15c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been rather more activity in State and Western Flour, but at a further reduction of 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. under more liberal offerings, closing in favor of buyers. The main call has been for shipping extras at the current rates. Sales have been made since our last of 10,900 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$6 25, chiefly at $5 85@$6 10; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 50@$7; very good to fancy at $7@$7 65; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $6 40@$6 85; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 65@$7 10, ₱ bbl., and trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales were 4,100 bbls. shipping extras on the basis of $6 60 for Extra State, and $7 15@$7 50 for City Mills Flour. Southern Flour has been in limited request, and less firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,025 bbls. at $5 85@$8 25 for very inferior to very good, and $8 25@$12 50 for very good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been moderately inquired for at $4 10@$5 15 ₱ bbl.; sales, 380 bbls. Corn-meal has been in more active request, but at easier rates, at from $3 25@$3 65 for Yellow and White Western; $3 50@$3 65 for Jersey, and $3 75@$3 85 for Brandywine. The reported sales reach 1,650 bbls., mainly low grade Western stock, on the basis of $3 25 for Yellow, chiefly for shipment.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has declined 1c.@2c. a bushel, on a fair offering of stock, and limited demand, for both shipment and milling, closing heavily. Winter Wheat has been quoted much lower, and offered freeley at the reduced figures, particularly new Red and Amber Western, which grades have been moderately sought after, in part for shipment. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 83,000 bushels, $1 47@$1 48 for good to prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat, chiefly at the latter rate; $1 38 for a car load of new crop do., of inferior quality, (sold by Mr. H. B. Herbert;) $1 48@$1 50 for new Red Western (Winter;) $1 50@$1 55 for old do. do.; $1 60@$1 65 for new Amber Indiana and Tennessee, and $1 70@$1 85 for White Western, in small lots....Corn has been moderately dealt in, by shippers and the home trade, at rather easier rates, closing tamely. Sales have been reported since our last of 149,000 bushels, chiefly at 60¾c.@61c. for prime sailing vessel grades, afloat; 60c. for do. from store; 61½c.@62c. for fancy do.; 59c.@60½c. for poor to choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly 60c. for good; 61½c.@63c. for Yellow Western; 63c.@68c. for White Western, and 57½c.@58½c. for damaged....Rye has been rather quiet and weak as to price, with Western quoted at 72c.@74½c. in store and afloat; 16,000 bushels changed hands at about 72c., in store, for export. ....Nothing new in Barley....Barley-malt in some demand, but heavy and irregular as to values; 5,000 bushels good Canada sold at $1 25, and 2,500 bushels very choice do., at an exceptionally high figure.... Oats have been quoted firm on a moderate business. The transactions in old Mixed Western have been mostly speculative, at the ruling figures. New stocks have been offered with comparative freedom at the current quotations; quality generally inferior. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels at 44c.@44½c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 40c.@44c. for Black and Mixed do., from track; 45c.@50c. for ordinary to choice White Western, from store, track and afloat, chiefly at 48c. for choice new, and 35c.@40½c. for inferior to fair ordinary new Black, Mixed, and poor White Western.

GUNNYBAGS AND BAGGING—Have been sparingly dealt in at about previous figures. We quote: Bags at 14c.@14½c.; Bagging at 14½c.@15c.; Domestic Bagging at 15½c.@15¾c.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in rather better supply and quite moderate demand at drooping prices. We quote: Old Bale from $1 05@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 50 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.; new Bale Hay at $1@$1 45. Straw quiet at from 60c.@$1 05 for the range of qualities. Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been quoted about as before as regards price, on, however, a very limited trade.

HOPS—Are inactive, but held with confidence at former figures.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—Trade has been less active, but quotations have not varied materially.

LEATHER—There has been less business reported in most kinds of stock, but prices have been maintained.

MOLASSES—Foreign dull today, quotations unchanged. Of New-Orleans, 40 bbls. sold at 78c.@85c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted firmer on reduced offerings of stock and a more confident demand, with sales reported of 1,600 bbls. Strained at $3 65@$3 75, closing at $3 75; 250 bbls. low No. 2 at $3 80, and 500 bbls. Pale at $5 25@$5 75 ₱ 280 lbs.... Tar unchanged....Spirits Turpentine active and stronger in price; sales 440 bbls. at 51½c.@52c., closing firmly at 52c., and 400 bbls., in shipping order, at 52½c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude quiet but firm at 11½c.@11⅝c. in bulk. Refined dull here at 23¼c. At Philadelphia, sales were made of 3,100 bbls. high test at 22¼c. ₱ gallon. Refined, in cases, and Naphtha, unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork has attracted less attention, and has been quoted essentially unchanged as to price. Holders do not offer stock with much freedom, and are insisting on full rates. Sales have been reported of 550 bbls., in lots, at $14 12½ for new Western Mess; $13 15@$13 25 for old do.; $12 for new Western Prime Mess, and $10 75@$11 for Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery the inquiry has been moderate, with sales reported of 250 bbls. Western Mess, seller August, at $14; 500 bbls. do., seller September, at $14; 500 bbls. do., buyer do., $14 25, and 500 bbls. do., seller October, at $14 20 ₱ bbl....City-dressed Hogs have been in less request and quoted at from 6¼c.@6½c. ₱ lb. Cut-meats have been quiet, since our last, at from 14c.@15½c. for Dry-salted and Pickled Hams, and 6¼c.@8c. for Shoulders; 16c.@18c. for Smoked Hams, and 7c.@9c. for Smoked Shoulders; 7¼c.@7½c. for Bellies, ₱ lb. The reported sales since our last are equal to 175 pks., in lots, within the range. ....Bacon has been scarce and quoted firmer, but has been quiet; sales, 30 boxes Long Clear at 8½c., generally held at 8¾c.; 500 boxes do., October delivery, at 8c., and 100 boxes do., December and January delivery, at 7¾c. ₱ lb....There has been a fair inquiry noted for Lard, chiefly for shipment and refining purposes, at firm rates, on restricted offerings. The demand has been mainly for old Western Steam and City do.; future deliveries dull, but quoted firm. Sales have been reported of 1,750 tcs. and bbls. for early delivery, chiefly at 9 1-16c.@9⅛c. for prime old Western; 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for prime old Western Kettle-rendered; 9c. for prime new Western Steam; 8½c. for prime City Steam and Kettle-rendered; 8½c. for No. 1....Beef products quiet within our previous range....The choice grades of Butter are firm and in demand for local use; poorer grades dull and weak....Cheese actively sought after, chiefly for export, at buoyant prices, ranging from 9½c.@13½c. for poor to strictly fine, and a shade higher rates for small lots of fancy Factory; 7c.@12½c. for common to very choice Dairy, and 4c.@7½c. for Skimmed, ₱ lb.

SKINS—Have been unusually tame since our last, with prices quoted as before.

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately sought after for refining and trade purposes at essentially unchanged quotations, with sales reported since our last of 790 hhds. and 334 boxes, including 468 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7¾c.; 70 hhds. good refining Cuba at 8½c., which price was bid for a full cargo; 252 hhds. grocery Demerara at about 10½c., and 334 boxes Centrifugal at 9¾c. ₱ lb. Refined less confidently dealt in and quoted easier, including Powdered at 12½c.@12¾c.; Crushed, 12½c.@12¾c.; Granulated at 11⅝c.@12c.; A's at 10½c.@11¼c., and the range of Yellows at 10c.@10¾c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—There has been a moderate business reported in Tallow at full rates for strictly prime stock, which has been scarce. Sales have been reported since our last of 104,000 lbs. Tallow at 8⅞c.@9⅛c. for ordinary to choice, chiefly at 9⅛c. for the best samples. Of Stearine 100, tcs. sold at 10¼c. ₱ lb. Of Grease, 200 tcs. at 7¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been depressed and lower, on a moderate trade; 300 bbls. sold, in lots, at 92½c.@93c., closing at 92½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The general market shows less activity. Room has been in reduced supply and holders have been firmer in their views, checking business. The demand for berth accommodation has been mainly for Grain. The chartering movement has been lighter, the available supply of tonnage suited to the Grain and Petroleum trades having been comparatively limited and owners quite confident in their views. The vessels in port adapted to these trades are mostly Italian and Austrian....For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 23,000 bushels Grain at 8½d. for Corn and 9½d. for Wheat; 7,800 bushels Wheat at 9½d., which was the closing quotation; 200 pks. Butter at 40s.; 3,000 boxes Cheese at 40s., and 300 cases Canned Fish at 22s. 6d. Also, an American brig, with 2,300 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, with option of Bristol, on private terms. And an American ship, 1,163 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco and Oakland, at 93s. 9d.; a British ship, 729 tons, and an American ship, 995 tons, (chartered previous to arrival,) with Wheat, from San Francisco, on private terms; a British ship, 846 tons, with general cargo, from Singapore, at 62s. 6d.@72s. 6d.; a British ship, 800 tons, reported from St. John's, with Deals, at 90s., Birch at 33s. 9d., and Pine Timber at 31s. 3d.; two other ships from do., with Deals, at 90s.; and a British bark, 590 tons, from do., at 87s. 6d....For London, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl., 23,000 bushels Grain, at 9d.@9½d. ₱ bushel; and, by sail, 1,100 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 27s. 6d.; 200 cases Canned Fish at 20s....For the British Channel and order, a British bark, 387 tons, with general cargo, reported from Singapore, at 85s., and another, 749 tons, with do., on owner's account....For Carnarvon, a British bark, 298 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John's, on private terms....For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian brig, 280 tons, with equal to about 1,930 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 6d. ₱ quarter; and a British bark, 500 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John's, at 85s....For direct ports in the United Kingdom, a British ship, 685 tons, and an American ship, 738 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For Bristol, by sail, 7,800 bushels Grain, on private terms....For Dublin, a British bark, 348 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, in bags, at 7s. ₱ quarter; another, 309 tons, and a ship, 1,200 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John's, the former at 90s. and the latter at 88s....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 258 tons, with about 2,000 quarters Grain, at 7s. 6d., or, if direct, at 7s. 3d.; a Norwegian bark, 487 tons, with about 3,600 quarters do., same terms; an Italian bark, 435 tons with about 3,000 quarters do., same terms....For an Irish port, direct, a British brig, 320 tons, with about 2,000 quarters Grain, at 7s. 3d. ₱ quarter....For Cork Quay, a British bark, 359 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John's, at 85s....For Wicklow, a British brig, 182 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John's, at 90s....For Warren Point, a British bark, 518 tons, with Deals, reported from St. Andrew's, at 85s....For Dundalk, a British brig, 358 tons, with Deals, from St. John's, at 90s....For the east coast of Ireland, a British brig, 242 tons, with Deals, from St. John's, at 90s....For the Continent, an American ship, with 8,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Antwerp, by sail, 700 bags Coffee at 40s.; 15 hhds. Tobacco at 42s. 6d.... For Hamburg, by sail, 1,050 tcs. Lard at 42s. 6d.@43s. 9d.; 80 hhds. Tallow at 43s. 9d.; 65 cases Tobacco at 32s. 6d.; and, by steam, 16,100 bushels Rye at 9d. ₱ bushel; 1,200 bbls. Resin on private terms; 500 tcs. Lard at 35s.; 1,000 boxes Cheese, 50 hhds. Tallow, 2,600 pks. Tobacco, and 1,600 pks. mdse., on private terms; also, a German bark, 450 tons, with general cargo, on private terms, and another, 450 tons, with Petroleum and general cargo, also on private terms....For Havre, a Norwegian ship — tons, with about 4,600 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Bremen, by steam, 2,100 pks. Tobacco, on the basis of 30s. for cases; 4,200 boxes Cheese on private terms; 50 tons Lard and 50 tons mdse. at 35s.@37s. 6d....For the German Baltic, a German bark, 490 tons, (to arrive,) with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, private terms; reported a Norwegian bark, with 2,700 bbls. do. hence, at 7s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Gibraltar and orders, (privileges extending to the west coast of Italy, but excluding the Spanish ports,) an Italian brig, 291 tons, with about 7,500 cases Petroleum, at 28c., gold, ₱ case.... For the River Platte, an American bark, 483 tons, (now at Havana,) with Lumber, from Brunswick, Ga., at $24, and 5 ₱ cent. primage....For Melbourne, a British bark, 388 tons, with Breadstuffs, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For Sydney, N. S. W., a German bark, 306 tons, with Breadstuffs, from San Francisco, also on private terms....For Galveston and back, an American brig, 458 tons, with general cargo, at $6,800....For a direct port in Italy, a ship, with Tobacco, reported from New-Orleans, at 60s.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1872.

There were a few sales in horned Cattle on this forenoon effected on the basis of Monday's trade, and in the lots that had been held over from that forenoon's markets. Also some few head of coarse State and Illinois Bulls were sold from $2 50@$3 25 ₱ cwt., live weight. Milch Cows are slow from $27@$35@$75 ₱ head; the quality inferior. Veals have improved in quality and price; nice milk-fed Veals were brisk from 8c.@9½c. ₱ lb., gross. Calves fair at $5 ₱ head. Sheep and Lambs had to be sold in small lots; so doing, the trade in them was brisk. Sheep sold from 5¼c.@7½c. ₱ lb.; Lambs from 8c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Hogs active and firm; Live State Hogs from 5¼c.@5½c. ₱ lb.; Ohios from 5¾c.@5½c. ₱ lb.; City-dressed from 6¾c.@7c. ₱ lb.; 4 cars for sale out of 39 cars received this forenoon.

SALES.

At Fortieth-street Sheep Market, Judd & Buckingham sold, on yesterday afternoon, 4[illegible] Sheep, weight 36,930 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.

At Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market, J. Kirby sold 1 Veal, weight 115 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 29 Grass Calves, at $5 ₱ head; 2 Veals, weight 285 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 36 Sheep, weight 3,970 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 117 Lambs, weight 7,830 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 21 Lambs, weight 1,370 lbs., at 8¾c. ₱ lb.; 175 Lambs, weight 11,390 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 20 Sheep, weight 1,290 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 1 Buck, weight 110 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 7 Sheep, weight 700 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 5 Sheep, weight 535 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 5 Sheep, weight 525 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 1 Sheep, weight 125 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 131 Lambs, weight 8,465 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 200 Lambs, weight 11,630 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 90 Lambs, weight 5,450 lbs., at 9½c. ₱ lb.; 50 Lambs, weight 3,005 lbs., at 9¼c. ₱ lb.; 10 Veals, weight 2,030 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 10 Veals, weight 1,635 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 6 Veals, weight 845 lbs., at 9¼c. ₱ lb. During this past week S. McGraw sold 948 Sheep and Lambs, for $4,725 13; also 74 Veals, for $895 10.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Aug. 19, 1872: 1,073 head of horned Cattle, 5,995 Sheep and Lambs, 495 Veals, 8,560 Hogs, 67 Horses, all on transit to New-York City, save the horned Cattle; the Sheep, Lambs, Veals and Hogs consigned to West Fortieth-street Hog Yards, the Horses chiefly to City railroad companies, and a few to dealers.

Gross arrivals at West Fortieth-street Hog Yards for past six days, exclusive of the 39 cars above reported, 16,326 Hogs, 7,268 Sheep and Lambs, 221 Veals. Fresh arrivals on this forenoon at West Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards, 1,171 Sheep and Lambs, 186 Veals.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firmer; it is thought prices have reached their legitimate basis; No. 2 Spring, $1 12@$1 13¼, closing $1 12¼, cash, seller August or September; No. 1 Spring, $1 14½; No. 3 Spring, 98c., bid; rejected, 81c.@82c. Corn irregular and lower; closed weak; No. 2 Mixed, seller's, at 33c., cash, 33¼c., seller August; 39c., seller September; rejected active at 38c.; No. 1 and No. 2 High Mixed Canal, 40c. Oats steady; No. 2, 27¼c. Rye quiet and firm; No. 2, 54c.@54½c. Barley steady; No. 2 Fall, 63c.@64c. Provisions quiet and steady. Mess Pork, $14 50, seller August. Lard quiet and firm at 8¼c. for Winter; 8⅛c.@8¼c. for Summer. Bulk Meats in good demand; held higher; Shoulders, 6¼c., with 6⅛c. bid; Short Rib Middles, 9c. bid, 9½c. asked. Bacon firm and scarce—nothing doing. Whisky steady at 90c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 200,000 bushels Wheat, 300,000 bushels Corn, 74,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—1,500 bbls. Flour, 59,000 bushels Wheat, 200,000 bushels Corn, 52,000 bushels Oats, 2,009 bushels Rye, 800 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, Aug. 21.—Lake Imports—Flour, 9,400 bbls.; Wheat, 25,794 bushels; Corn, 92,153 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels; Barley, 1,100 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 54,432 bushels; Corn, 283,877 bushels; Oats, 26,750 bushels. Rail Shipments from Elevators—Wheat, 27,938 bushels; Corn, 61,089 bushels; Oats, 47,868 bushels; Barley, 800 bushels. Flour dull; Western Spring, $7 25@$7 50; Baker's, $8@$8 50; Amber, $8 50@$8 75; White, $9@$9 50. Wheat declined 10c. for No. 2; sales, 1,500 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 35; 7,500 bushels Chicago No. 2 Spring at $1 65; White Michigan quoted at $1 80@$1 85; White Canada, $1 90@$1 95; Red Winter, $1 50@$1 55. Corn active at a decline of 1c.@1½c.; sales, 59,000 bushels No. 2 at 50c. Oats lower; sales, in small lots, at 36c. Canal Freights—Wheat, 12¼c.; Corn, 11½c.; Oats, 7¼c.; other articles unchanged.

TOLEDO, Aug. 21.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat in improved demand; No. 1 White Wabash, $1 65; No. 2, $1 53; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 43@$1 43½; Amber Michigan, $1 40; old, $1 55; buyer September, $1 42; seller September, $1 37½@$1 38; No. 2 Red, $1 35@$1 38; seller September, $1 36@$1 38; No. 3 Red, $1 30; Rejected, $1 12½. Corn in improved demand; High Mixed, 44c.@44½c.; seller September, 45c.; buyer August, 44½c.; Low Mixed, 43½c.@44c.; Yellow, 44½c.; no grade, 42c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 1 New, 33c.; No. 8, 26c.; Old, 30c.; Michigan, 30c.; Old, 33c. Freights—To Buffalo steady at 6c.; to Oswego, 10½c.@11c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 75,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Aug. 21.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,700 bbls., at $9 25 for No 1 Spring; $9 50 for Amber Winter; $10 for White Winter; $10 25 for Double Extra. Wheat lower for Spring; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 50. Corn offered, at 57c. in round lots; sales of car lots at 59c. Oats unchanged; Western, 40c. Corn-meal, $1 60 for Bolted, $1 50 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $22 ₱ ton. Highwines, 91c. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7¼c., to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson, $5 to New-York, Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston 53c., to New-York 43c., to Albany 38c. Receipts by Lake—524,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—7,800 bushels Wheat, 2,500 bushels Corn, 167,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 21.—Flour dull and declining; sales at $6 65@$7. Wheat—Demand light; holders firm; Dry, $1 35. Corn steady at 46c.@47c. Rye in fair demand and firm at 72c.@75c. for Old; 60c.@70c. for New. Oats steady; Old, 36c.@40c.; New, 25c.@30c. Barley dull. Butter in fair demand and firm at 18c.@20c. Pork in fair demand and firm at $13 75@$14. Lard in fair demand and firm; sales of Kettle at 8½c.; Summer firm at 8¼c.@8⅜c. Bulk Meats active and higher; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9½c.@9¾c. Bacon active and higher; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides held at 10½c.; sales of Clear Sides at 11c. packed, 10¾c. loose. Hams—Sugar-cured firm; Summer-cured, 16c.; Winter-cured, 15½c. Hogs steady at $4 60@$5 25. Whisky in fair demand at 89c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—Clover-seed is quoted at $10 25@$10 75. Timothy—New weak, $3 62½. Flaxseed commands $1 80. Flour quiet; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extra, $5 75@$6; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 25@$8 75; Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania do., $8 75@$9 12½; High Grades, $9 25@$10. Wheat very dull, and under the influence of unfavorable advices from Chicago, declined; Red Western, $1 50@$1 53; Delaware Red, $1 60; White, $1 70. Rye quiet at 80c. Corn weak; Yellow, 62c.; Mixed, 61c. Oats neglected; quoted, White, 46c.@47c.; Mixed, 45c. Petroleum quiet and steady; Crude, 15½c.@15¾c.; Refined, 21¾c.@21⅞c. Whisky firm, 95c.

MILWAUKIE, Aug. 21.—Flour quiet and weak; Spring Double Extra, $8@$8 25. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 20; No. 2, $1 16. Corn dull and declining; No. 2 Mixed, 38c. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 2, 27c. Rye dull and declining; No. 1, 54c. Barley in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Fall, 63c. Freights—to Buffalo, 8½c.; to Oswego, 14c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 21.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat dull; No. 2 Winter Red nominally $1 35. Corn dull; Low Mixed, 49c. Oats quiet and steady; held 36c. for old; 32c. for new. Petroleum—Refined in good demand and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 21.—Cotton dull and little doing; Low Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 46 bales; gross, 108 bales; sales, 28 bales; stock, 6,489 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 21—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞ for money, and 92⅞@93 for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92¾; 1865s, old, 93; 1867s, 92⅝; 10-40s, 88.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92¾; 1865s, old, 93½; 1867s, 92⅝; 10-40s, 88¾.

PARIS, Aug. 21—P. M.—Rentes closed at 55f. 50c.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 21—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 96⅞ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d.@10¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d.@10¼d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation.

1½ P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Pork 49s. ₱ bbl. for new Prime Mess.

4½ P. M.—Cotton—The market closed firm; Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.@10d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21—Evening.—Bacon, 36s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Short Rib Middles.

Meeting of the Board of Health—Mortality Record.

The usual weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Manierre in the chair.

The following addition to the Sanitary code was adopted:

SECTION —. That all persons engaged in the business of boiling or rendering fat, lard or other animal matter shall cause the scrap or residuum to be so dried or otherwise prepared as effectually to deprive such material of all offensive odors, and to preserve the same entirely inoffensive, immediately after the removal thereof from the receptacles in which the rendering process may be conducted.

The following dwelling houses were reported in an unsafe condition and unfit for human habitation by reason of the dilapidated state of the buildings, viz.: No. 60 Baxter-street, No. 66 Mulberry-street, No. 91 Bayard-street, Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Elm-street, Nos. 57, 59 and 22 Oak-street. These dwellings were ordered to be vacated within ten days.

Dr. Chas. P. Russell, Register of Records, reports as follows: During the past week there were registered 751 deaths, being an increase of 106 upon the previous week, and an excess of 181 over the corresponding week of 1871. Zymotic diseases occasioned 356 deaths, constitutional, 127; local, 186; developmental, 42, and violent causes, 30. The fatal cases of small-pox increased from 2 to 4; those of scarlatina, from 6 to 9; those of remittent fever, from 3 to 9, and those of diarrheal diseases, from 203 to 267. The mortality of measles declined from 13 to 9; of diphtheria and croup, from 13 to 12; of whooping-cough, from 8 to 3; of typhus fever, from 4 to 2; of typhoid fever, from 18 to 12, and of cerebro spinal fever, from 12 to 9. There were 69 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, and 30 from the local respiratory affections, against 65 and 35 respectively in the previous week; 32 persons succumbed to the direct effect of solar heat; 13 women were carried off by puerperal affections against 5 in the preceding week. Bright's disease caused 15 deaths. One death was due to hydrophobia, the victim being a boy of ten years who had been bitten, April 1. This is the fifth case reported during the present year. There were 137 deaths in hospitals and other institutions; 73 deaths were certified by Coroners, of which 2 were homicides, and 28 the result of accident or negligence; 427 deaths, or fifty-seven per cent. of the total mortality, were of children less than five years of age, and 30 deaths were of persons seventy years old and upward. The mortality of the past week was by no means excessive, considering the great degree of humidity, (25.77,) and the high range, of the thermometer, whose mean reached within 3 39° that of the memorable week ending July 6. The following were the principal meteorological features of the week, as registered for this Department at the Cooper Union: Maximum temperature, 90°; minimum temperature, 71°; mean temperature, 80.58°, being 5.45° higher than that of the corresponding period during the past ten years. Mean reading of barometer, 29.855 inch; mean degree of humidity, 75.77; rain-fall, 3.4 inches.

Board of Apportionment.

Pursuant to adjournment the Board of Apportionment met at noon yesterday.

The Controller was authorized by the Board to issue the following bonds and stocks:

City Park Improvement Fund stock, as authorized by chapter 290, laws of 1871, $500,000, $400,000 of which is to repay moneys heretofore borrowed by the Department of Public Parks under the former administration, and $100,000 for the present use of the Department of Parks.

Assessment Bonds, as authorised by chapter 397, laws 1852, $600,000, to cover advances of 70 per cent. to contractors for street-regulating, sewer-building, &c. These bonds are redeemable by assessments yet to be collected.

The Board then adjourned.

The Seventeenth-Street Wife Murder—A Horrible Scene—The Effects of Intemperance.

An inquest was held by Coroner Keenan, yesterday, in the case of Mrs. Catherine Flanagan, aged forty, who was murdered by her husband, Mark Flanagan, a drunken shoemaker, in their apartments at No. 405 East Seventeenth-street, on Thursday night last, as already stated. James Flanagan, aged fourteen, a son of the deceased, testified that he was in the room with his father, mother and five children; his father asked his mother for money to buy some beer; his mother replied that she had no money; Flanagan thereupon took off his vest and tore it; witness went out to call Mrs. Graham from the floor below and when he returned saw his mother on the floor and his father kneeling upon her with a knife in his hand; in trying to disarm his father the lad cut his fingers.

Mrs. Mary Graham testified that when she entered the room she saw deceased on the floor, and Flanagan was leaning over her with the knife in his hand; he jumped to his feet and ran into the hallway, but soon after came back, and drinking some liquid from a bottle, said he had poisoned himself; then laid down on the floor, but soon jumped up and ran out of the house, saying he was going to drown himself; he returned soon after, and going up to the prostrate body of his wife, kicked her about the head and attempted to jump upon her. When arrested he said his wife had driven him mad and he had been crazy for four months.

The prisoner was examined, but by advice of counsel declined to make any statement. The jury found a verdict against him and he was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Cleaning the Streets—The Cost.

Superintendent Thorne, of the Street-cleaning Bureau, yesterday made his report for the past week, from which it appears that during the week 164 miles of streets were cleaned once, 17 miles twice, and 5 miles thrice. During the same period, 8,697 loads of ashes, and 2,649 loads of street-dirt and rubbish removed. The total cost was as follows:

Pay of laborers, 1,669 days, at $1 75	$2,920 75
Pay of ash-cartmen, 607½ days, at $4	2,430 00
Pay of dirt-cartmen, 313¼ days, at $4	1,253 00
Pay of Department cartmen, 462¼ days, at $1 75	809 37
Total	$7,413 12

FURNITURE.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham-Street.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR,
With water-cooler. Best in the world. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st. Refrigerators repaired.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Stationers, Printers and Manufacturers of patent spring-back account-books, manifold letter-writers, &c.

WM. P. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 97 Thomas-st. Account books made too ruler.

AUCTION SALES.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1872, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores and storehouses, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of John Winslow, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-street, New-York City.

Terms of Sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL,

J. P. TRAVER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, AUG. 23, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 13 East Houston-st., near Broadway, all the choice, fine old oil-paintings, by the most eminent artists, of the English ale-house known as The Office, consisting of some of the finest in this country, together with six-pull English pumps, Herring safe, three French-plate mirrors, bar fixtures, furniture of the whole house, &c.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell

100,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,

At public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, AUCTIONEER.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, THURSDAY, Aug. 22, at 11½ o'clock, within their store, whatever may be the state of the weather, fresh Muscatel Grapes, Palermo, Naples, Malaga, Menton and Messina Oranges and Lemons, ex steamship *Alexandria*, and can be seen on Pier 20 North River.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, AUG. 23, AT 10 A. M., AT the sales-rooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl, Brooklyn, good assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, fancy goods, china; at 3 P. M., rose-wood pianos, parlor suites, mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUST WUNDERMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a second and third general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867. That I have filed my final accounts as assignee, and will at the time and place above-mentioned apply to said Register for a discharge as such assignee.

JONAS H. GOODMAN, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—for the District of New-Jersey.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of the Lodi Print Works, bankrupts.—At this first meeting of the creditors of the bankrupts, held at Jersey City, before Staats S. Morris, Register, Aug. 21, 1872, it was resolved that when this meeting adjourns it adjourn to meet at the same place (No. 1 Montgomery-street, room No. 3, Jersey City,) on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, 1872, at 10½ o'clock A. M., to consider the question of appointing a trustee and committee, under section 43 of the Bankrupt act, and of adopting resolutions for that purpose. Ordered accordingly, and that this resolution be forthwith published once in the *New-York Times* and Jersey City *Times*, and a copy thereof be served by mail on all creditors. S. S. MORRIS, Register in Bankruptcy.

NO. 3,515.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of WILLIAM B. FISKE and C. D. LAWRENCE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William B. Fisk and C. D. Lawrence, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 21st day of August, A. D. 1872.

WILLIAM H. JACKSON, Assignee,
au22-1aw3wTh* No. 126 Front-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN BRANDT, Bankrupt No. 3,588.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York the 8th day of August, 1872. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John Brandt, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 17th day of July, A. D. 1872, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

au14-1aw3w* GEORGE DICKINSON, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, s.s.—At Newark, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1872.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HERMAN WEIL, of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
au22-1aw3wTh* No. 732 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1872.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 58.—THE following is an extract from section 1 of the "act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1873, and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1872:

"For manufacture of arms at the national armory, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended until a breech-loading system for muskets and carbines shall have been adopted for the military service, upon the recommendation of the Board to be appointed by the Secretary of War, which Board shall consist of not less than five officers, as follows: One General officer, one Ordnance officer, and three officers of the line; one to be taken from the Cavalry, one from the Infantry, and one from the Artillery. And Provided further, That the system, when so adopted, shall be the only one to be used by the Ordnance Department in the manufacture of muskets and carbines for the military service; and no royalty shall be paid by the Government of the United States for the use of said patent to any of its officers or employes, or for any patent in which said officers or employes may be directly or indirectly interested."

In conformity with the above provisions, a Board will assemble in the City of New-York on the 3d day of September, 1872, with authority to adjourn to Springfield Armory in order to avail itself of the resources of that establishment, which are hereby placed at its disposal, to consider and recommend for adoption a breech-loading system for muskets and carbines for the military service.

DETAIL FOR THE BOARD.

Brigadier-General A. H. TERRY, U. S. Army.
Colonel P. V. HAGNER, Ordnance Department.
Colonel H. B. CLITZ, 10th Infantry.
Major M. A. RENO, 7th Cavalry.
Captain L. L. LIVINGSTON, 3d Artillery.
2d Lieutenant HENRY METCALFE, Ordnance Department, is detailed as recorder of the Board.

All persons interested in small arms are invited to submit samples and appear in person, under such rules as may be adopted by the Board.

The Ordnance Bureau will supply such information bearing on the matters under investigation as may be called for by the Board.

By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT AND AUDIT.

Public notice is hereby given in conformity with section 2, chapter 9, of the laws of New-York, enacted January 30, 1872, that an adjourned public meeting of the Board of Apportionment and Audit of the City and County of New-York, will be held in the office of the Controller of the City of New-York, in the New-York County Court-house, Thursday, the 22d day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock M.

RICHARD. A. STORRS,
Clerk to Board of Apportionment and Audit.
Dated, NEW-YORK, August 21, 1872.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1872.

Proposals are invited for marking the graves in the National Cemeteries, as required by law, to be addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Proposals should state the price for each head-stone, properly inscribed and set at the head of the grave in each National Military Cemetery.

Bids may be for the whole work of all the cemeteries, or for that of several cemeteries in a district, or for a single cemetery.

The bonds required will be, in amount, twenty (20) per cent. of the whole amount of each contract.

All proposals received by the Quartermaster-General will be opened on the 12th day of October, 1872, at noon, at the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., in presence of bidders, and contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders as soon as a comparison of the samples and prices can be completed, provided the samples are deemed suitable by the Secretary of War.

All samples should be distinctly marked in order to prevent mistakes.

Lists of the cemeteries, with the number of graves in each, together with full information as to conditions, requirements, &c., will be furnished on application in writing to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General U. S. A.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MANTELS, GRATES, &C.
LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK,
AT OUR NEW WAREROOMS,
UNION SQUARE,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 17TH-ST.
PENRHYN SLATE CO.

A. KLASER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 West 23d-st., one block west of 6th-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH B. ALLEE against the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, on the 30th day of April, 1872, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York, the above-named corporation, that they are required to exhibit their claims to me, the undersigned, the referee named in said order, at my office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of November, 1872, and become parties to the above entitled suit, and that in default of such creditors exhibiting their claims as aforesaid, they will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in said suit, and from any distribution of the assets of said Company which may be made under such judgment or decree.—Dated at New-York, April 30, 1872. JAMES McNAMEE, Referee.

At a Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York, held at Chambers, in the New Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1872.—Present, Hon. F. W. Loew, Justice.—In the matter of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York.—Joseph B. Allee against the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York.—On reading and filing the petition of Frederick A. Conkling, receiver of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York, and admissions of due service of due notice upon the attorneys for Joseph B. Allee and the Ætna Insurance Company, of application for this order and of the moving papers, and after hearing Hon. Henry E. Davies, of counsel for the said receiver: It is ordered that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Company to exhibit their claims and become parties to the above entitled suit within six months from the first publication of this order, and in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in such suit, and from any distribution of the assets of said Company which may be made under such judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of the said order be published once a week for six months in two newspapers published in the City of New-York, to wit: The New-York *Daily Times* and the New-York *Daily News*. And it is further ordered that James McNamee, Esq., attorney and counselor at law, be appointed referee for the purposes of this order, that such publication be made under his direction, and all such claims be exhibited to the said referee, that said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that he report to this Court from time to time upon all or any matters referred to him, and said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions as from time to time may be proper. And it is further ordered that said receiver make further application of the funds remaining in his hands after the payment of said dividend of forty per centum by paying therewith a further dividend to creditors of the said Company at the time and in the manner provided by law.

(A copy.) NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR., Clerk.
my2-1aw6mTh

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held in the Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 5th day of March, 1872.—Present, Hon. Jasper W. Gilbert, Justice.—WALTER S. GRIFFITH against THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of John D. Cocks, receiver in the above-entitled action, and it appearing to this Court to be necessary and proper that the prayer thereof be granted, now on motion of Barney, Butler & Parsons, attorneys for said receiver, it is hereby ordered and decreed that the said receiver have leave and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay a dividend of twenty (20) cents on the dollar of the debts of the said Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, which have been ascertained and adjusted, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company, as prescribed in and by section 79, article 3, chapter 8, title 4, part 3 of the Revised Statutes. It is further ordered and decreed that a notice be published, in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Atlantic Fire Insurance Company to exhibit their claims, and become parties to the above-entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order; and, in default thereof, that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and decree which shall be made therein, and from any distribution which shall be made under said judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the New-York Daily *Times*, a newspaper published in the City of New-York, and the Brooklyn Daily *Eagle*, a newspaper published in the City of Brooklyn. And it is further ordered that Clarence L. Burnet, a counselor of this Court, be and he is hereby appointed referee for the purposes of this order. That such publication be made under his direction, and that all such claims be exhibited to the said referee. That said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that said referee may report to this Court, from time to time, upon all or any matters referred to him. And that said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions from time to time as may be proper.

NOTICE to the Creditors of the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.

To all whom it may concern.—New-York Supreme Court, Kings County.—Walter S. Griffith against The Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.—Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above-entitled action, and that all creditors of said Atlantic Fire Insurance Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned, at his office, No. 213 Montague-street, in the City of Brooklyn, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 25th day of September, 1872.—Dated Brooklyn, March 5, 1872.

CLARENCE L. BURNET,
mh7-1aw6mTh Referee.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN the matter of the BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Horatio Gomes vs. the Beekman Fire Insurance Company.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, bearing date the 19th day of March, 1872, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Beekman Fire Insurance Company, the above-named corporation, that they are required to present the same in writing to me, the undersigned, the referee named in said order, at my office, at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of September, 1872; and that in default of such claimants presenting their claims as aforesaid, they will be precluded from all benefit of the said action and proceeding and of any distribution of the assets of the said company which may be made therein.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1872. HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Frederick H. Whitmore, late of Farmington, in the State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. C. Hull's son, No. 32 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1872.

CHARLES W. HULL, } Executors.
WILLIAM J. HOPPIN,
my22-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS W. NEUSTADTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 42 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated, New-York, the 26th day of June, 1872. HENRY NEUSTADTER,
je27-1aw6mTh* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID MONROE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business in the office of R. B. Campbell, No. 16 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated, New-York, the 20th day of May, 1872.

ALEXANDER MONROE, Administrator.
my23-1aw6mTh*

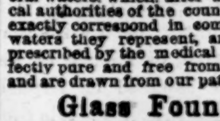
IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC H. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, Nos. 25 and 27 Peck-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January, 1873.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1872.

PHOEBE SMITH, Executrix.
CLARENCE A. SMITH, } Executors.
SAMUEL P. BELL,
jy18-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchins, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE OTTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of John Gartelman, No. 353 East 54th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of August, 1872. HENRY OTTER,
JOHN GARTELMAN,
au8-1aw6mTh* Executors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER
HAVE REMOVED
THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO



No. 860 Broadway,
Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Selters, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.

These are the only artificial mineral waters, which, after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent ten-gallon

Glass Fountains Only.

BOKER'S BITTERS! BOKER'S BITTERS!
Nobody should be without a bottle of
"BOKER'S BITTERS,"
since an experience of more than 45 years has proved them to be by far the best and most efficacious Stomach Bitters, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses.

L. FUNKE, JR.,
Sole Agent,
No. 66 Liberty-st., New-York.
P. O. Box No. 1,029.

POLITICAL GOODS
of all kinds.
FIRE-WORKS, FLAGS, LANTERNS, TORCHES, BADGES, UNIFORMS, &C.
JOSEPH B. PURDY,
Nos. 32 and 34 Maiden-lane.
Established 1843. New-York.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have this day appointed CHRISTIAN METZGAR and MARSHALL WEBB my attorneys.

W. H. WEBB,
No. 54 Exchange-place, and No. 200 Lewis-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—BANK-BOOK 31,230 ON THE EAST River Savings Bank. Please return to the Bank, No. 3 Chambers-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 22, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—Horace Greeley.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—Horace Greeley, *Speech on 5th January, 1871.*

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—The Bells. Mr. James W. Wallack and Company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Blue Beard. Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

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For a specimen of the crushing logic of sound common sense, the letter of R. H. Dana, Jr., to some colored citizens of Boston, will compare with anything that has been published during the progress of the campaign. The letter will be found in full in another part of the paper, and will, we trust, be read by every citizen, white or colored, who wishes to rightly estimate the issues of the pending political struggle. The claims of Mr. Greeley to the title of an Abolitionist or a Free-soiler are very conclusively disposed of, and his claims on other grounds to public confidence are demolished with equal ability and truth. Here is a vignette portrait of the Tammany candidate which is worth preserving:

> "He seems to me to be a visionary without faith, a radical without root, an extremist without persistency, and a strife-maker without courage. He is generally admitted to be vain, unpractical, loquacious, open to flattery, easily intimidated, easily deceived as to men, and intensely desirous of office. And, while I have never regarded his hat and his trowsers as strong arguments for or against him, there is no reason why we should shut our eyes to the fact that he is whimsical, affected, boorish and profane."

The *World* publishes a leading article which begins and ends with these two sentences:

> "The 'Journal of Civilization' has apparently been directed by Grant to co-operate with Bismarck in the work of discouraging German emigration to America. The theory is that Germans must not be allowed to live in the United States unless they will vote as he bids them."

Both these assertions are directly at variance with the truth, and the writer of them must have known that they were so. Not one word or one line has appeared in *Harper's Weekly*, sustaining, even by implication, Bismarck's endeavor to discourage German emigration to this country; not a word that Gen. Grant has uttered, or an act of his Administration, has assumed or implied the right to control the vote of a single German, even of that egregious German, Herr Carl Schurz. The *World* sets itself up to do "the gentlemanly thing" for the Democratic Party. Does it regard such deliberate misrepresentation as this, as becoming the position which it has assumed, or even as in the line of decent and honorable journalism? We are compelled to the conclusion that it does so. Aside from the political bearings of the subject, such perversions of the truth are not calculated to increase the public respect for newspapers, especially of the Greeley persuasion.

Mr. Fred. Douglass has been making merry, down in Maine, over the new-found punctiliousness of the Democracy toward the colored race, as represented by himself. There is certainly a considerable stretch in political history between the Dred Scott decision and the wonderful concern over the omission of Mr. Douglass from the guests at that dinner in the White House. Unfortunately for his obtrusive friends, Mr. Douglass does not appear to think that the Democratic Party has undergone any radical change between the two periods, and the vast majority of his colored brethren are very decidedly of the same opinion.

The Register of Records thinks that, all things considered, the mortality of last week was not excessive. Compared with that of some of the terrible six weeks which preceded, it certainly was not, but in common with most people, we shall refuse to believe that there is any good reason why New-York should be twice as fatal,—or on the most favorable showing one-half more fatal to human life during the hot season,—as the great cities of Europe, or even those of India. Fifty-seven per cent. of the mortality of last week was due to the deaths of children under five years of age. For the crowded and filthy tenements which are the primary cause of this, the men who have so grossly misgoverned New-York City are directly responsible, and the Board of Health, with all the new-found ardor for reform, must bear a fair share of the blame.

From Belfast there still comes news of much sound and fury, but under the copious generalities of the telegrams we fail to discover a very solid substratum of ascertained facts. There has been, unquestionably, a good deal of mischief done, a good many heads broken, and the regulation amount of shouting and howling. But it will be just as safe to await the receipt of more definite intelligence before we believe that Belfast has been delivered over to the excesses of another Commune, and that it will need all the troops in Ireland, with reinforcements from across the channel besides, to restore it to order again.

Mr. Greeley is greatly opposed to nepotism. When did this mania develop itself? He got his brother-in-law appointed to at least two lucrative revenue offices in succession, and tried to get his nephew appointed in the Custom-house, all within a few years past. Lest the Professor of Journalism should deny the latter statement, we may mention that we have a copy of Mr. Greeley's request to that effect.

The New-York State Convention.

The Convention of this State has placed at the head of its ticket two of the strongest names it could possibly have selected. In Gen. Dix it has nominated a Democrat who is free from all the reproaches which the last twelve years have brought upon the Democratic Party—a man whose character is without a stain, whose strenuous efforts to assist the Union during the rebellion ought never to be forgotten, who has been one of our most indefatigable assistants in the work of Reform, and whose integrity and abilities alike entitle him to the respect and confidence of the public. No one can doubt that if we have Gen. Dix as Governor of this State, the affairs of the community will be managed with discretion, dignity, and a high sense of honor. We purposely refrained from recommending candidates to the Convention, but now that all is over, we need not disguise our opinion that Gen. Dix was the very best man that could have been chosen. Honest Democrats will gladly support him; Republicans have every reason to range themselves by his side, for he has identified himself with every great work in which they have been interested. He has always done his duty, no matter what position he has occupied, and we shall be proud to assist in electing him as Governor of this State. If we could not trust such men as Gen. Dix, it would be very hard to carry on the work of popular government at all.

For Lieutenant-Governor the nomination is also a most excellent one. Gen. Robinson, of Broome County, is one of the most gallant soldiers who fought for the Union—an upright man, of great shrewdness and sagacity, well skilled in business affairs, and in every respect beyond reproach. He goes into the fight with only one leg, but then he lost the other fighting for his country in the Wilderness, which will probably not be considered a disqualification, except by the Greeleyites—who appear to think that the war for the Union was a disgrace to the country. With two such men as these at the head of our ticket, success ought to be assured—may be regarded now as certain, if our friends will put their shoulders resolutely to the wheel. We do not desire to boast, or to encourage over-confidence. We are for contesting every inch of the ground as industriously and closely as if we feared to lose the day. Let us take nothing for granted. Thanks to the wisdom and patriotism of the Convention, we have as strong a ticket as ever was placed before the people in this State. Never did a Convention do its work under a deeper sense of responsibility, or with greater solicitude for the interests of the entire community. The success of our cause—to which we look forward with steadfast belief—will be greatly owing to the fact that the Convention rose superior to all private or partizan considerations, and studied only how to secure the victory of Reform in this State, and the triumph of Republican principles in the nation.

The nominations for other offices we reserve for discussion on a future occasion—space will not allow us to enter upon the consideration of them today. We may say, however, that in all respects the Convention was guided by the same sense of duty which led it to select Gen. Dix and Gen. Robinson to head the ticket. The platform adopted is far above the level of such documents in general. It is not pretentious; it is not a dishonest evasion of the real issues of the hour, such as the Cincinnati "Reformers" prepared; it is not a fraudulent paraphrase of the Declaration of Independence. The party pledges itself to continued Reform—its ticket is a sufficient voucher for that; and it invites honest Democrats to assist them in the work. The subject of canal management is not lost sight of. Altogether, the platform is a plain, sensible, business-like manifesto, worthy of a practical people, and entirely free from the usual rub-a-dub of politics. Every child can understand it, and every intelligent man can see that it is an honest statement of principles which have been vindicated in the past, and which we can follow with safety in the future.

The State Republican Platform.

The key-note of the resolutions adopted by the Republican State Convention is Reform, and Reform must be the watch-word of the Republican campaign in this State. The Ring has been broken and the Bench has been purified; it remains, as the platform puts it, that the process should "be continued and extended to every branch of the Government." Equally well-founded is the claim it enunciates that the principles and history of the Republican Party, together with the spotless character of the candidates whom it now presents, are ample guarantees that the work of reform is safe in its hands. The party has been purged of its worst and most dangerous elements, of those who struck hands with Tammany corruptionists in the last Legislature, to baffle the efforts of those who worked for the restoration of honesty and efficiency in public business, and for the speedy punishment of those who had grossly outraged public trust. The men who kept Mayor Hall in the office he had disgraced, who sustained the Executive veto of the Oyer and Terminer bill, and who plotted the destruction of every measure calculated to restore a popular and honest Government to New-York City, have gone to their own place—the fellowship of the servile tools of Tammany. The Republican delegates assembled in the State Convention can, therefore, declare without mental reservation and without the hesitation of men who distrust their neighbors, that they mean to cut out, root and branch, the corruption that clings to so many great departments of local and of State administration, and which it is a vital necessity with their opponents to maintain. To such a platform they are perfectly entitled to invite, with the certainty of a cordial response, those "honest Democrats who spurn the unprincipled coalition which seeks to ally them with the discarded elements of the Republican Party." With such a platform, emphasized and guaranteed by the candidates that have been chosen, we can and will sweep the Empire State in the cause of administrative reform and public honesty, in November next.

Electioneering Dodges.

Here is one of them, much practiced by the *Tribune* and *Express*, two "sound" Democratic-Greeley papers: The editor sits down and invents some wild statement or still wilder abuse, and pretends to quote it from a "Grant organ," being very careful not to mention *which* organ, so as to avoid the risk of instant exposure. He then proceeds to write an indignant "editorial" on this "quotation" of his own imagining. The person who has undertaken to instruct the world in the profession and practice of Journalism is not above playing this impudent and dishonest trick. Indeed, it is generally your "Professors" who are guilty of dirty work of this kind. Here is an example from yesterday's *Tribune*:

> It seems to be a shocking thing, to the Grant people, that the "ignorant and vicious Irish and Germans," as they call them, are going to vote for Mr. Greeley. On this string they have lately harped very unmelodiously.

Now, the words here put between quotation marks were simply invented by the writer of the article. No "Grant man" or "Grant paper" has ever used them. To be sure, the Republicans are not truckling to any class, as Mr. Greeley is doing; for he is going on his knees to beg for votes from all kinds of men whom he has bitterly insulted all his life. The Republicans, on the other hand, seek to win men's votes through their reason and intelligence. They do not toady any section of the community; neither do they insult any section, as Mr. Greeley insulted the Hebrews in his disgusting conversation with Jim Ashley, at Chappaqua.

The "quotation" dodge is only second in favor with the Greeley faction to the scandal-mongering business. The scandal is usually manufactured by some low wretch who is far beneath public notice. It is then quoted into the *Express* or *Tribune*, with some such remark as this: "We find the following in the *Sewer*, but presume it cannot be true." Then it gives the story, knowing well that it will be passed round *without* the qualifying comment attached. These scandals are aimed often at the President's wife or children—and a sample of them is afforded in a most disgraceful letter published in the *Tribune* on Tuesday last. For this letter, according to the *Tribune's* "code," the "editor" is as much responsible as if he had written it himself. It proves him to be destitute of the slightest sense of decency or moral principle.

The last dodge to which we shall refer today is this: We, the Republicans, having utterly destroyed the Tammany Ring, are now to be accused of entering into an alliance with them—in the teeth of the fact that every leading person connected with that Ring is shouting for Greeley. And who are the accusers? Why, the very men and papers that denied the guilt of the Tammany thieves, and did their utmost to shield them from justice. Thus, the *Herald*—a paper which threw the entire weight of its influence into the scale with the Tammany gang—is trying to create the impression that the Republicans are "trying to trade and dicker" with the members of that gang. According to the *Herald*, there would be no dishonor in that, because the said members are all honest men. Would anybody ever have found out from the *Herald* that they were thieves? But *we* think it would be dishonorable to enter into any negotiations with the Ring knaves, or even to accept their support. We would repudiate any "ticket" which was indorsed by these men, and fight against it to the last, no matter what influences were brought to bear in its favor. In reality, *all* the Tammany men are on Greeley's side. Look at the men who are getting up the "Greeley rally" shortly to be held in this City. They are conspicuous for their attachment to Tammany. Hall is one of Greeley's loudest advocates. Sweeny is working actively for him. As many of the old leaders as dare show their faces are enlisting in his support. The *Herald* takes the public to be fools, but it is mistaken. They are not to be misled by a thousand newspapers—much less by one. If the Times betrayed their interests, they would be the first to find it out. But when we had the abuse of the *Herald* and all the daily papers of this City to face, we defended the public interests to the best of our power, as it was our simple duty to do, and if we swerved from that course now we should deserve the disgrace and ruin which would assuredly overtake us. There will be no alliance between Republicans and the Tammany thieves. If such a thing were possible, the public would learn it, not from the *Herald*, which was the defender and apologist of Tammany, but from the Times.

A Tale of Two Ministers.

A few week's ago Mr. Greeley's personal organ made one of those sneaking accusations which form nowadays its chief stock in trade, to the effect that Judge Settle, of North Carolina, was appointed Minister to Peru, and that he drew his full salary for twelve months without ever having left the country. Being confronted with Judge Settle's statement that he did go to Peru, and that he only drew his salary for the time he was in service, the *Tribune* backed out of its charge after this characteristic fashion:

> "From members of the Foreign Relations Committee we had received a different statement. Judge Settle's neighbors in North Carolina had likewise written to us to declare that he drew the salary, but never performed the service. Judge Settle says he did. We have been unable to find any record of his departure, of his return, or of his service while abroad. Under these circumstances, in the absence of any official data, whom are we to believe? Clearly, Judge Settle, *if* he is a credible person. As to that, let us see."

"Having circulated one falsehood, back it up with another," is, as will be seen, one of the first principles of Fentonian journalism. The marvelous impudence of the suggestion that Judge Settle might have lied about leaving the country and going on a foreign mission is quite according to the Greeley organ's code of fairness. Not content with the glaring misstatements which had been so conclusively exposed, the *Tribune* returned to the business yesterday, as follows:

> "Thus we see that Mr. Settle remained at Lima less than six months and a half, allowing thirty days for the journey out, and that he received for that service $9,459 71, or at the rate of about $18,000 a year, the pay of the Lima mission being fixed by law at $10,000."

A sufficient reply to this will be found in the following letter, written in reply to another "Liberal" slanderer, in the person of Judge Sloan:

> TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
> WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 14, 1872.
>
> *E. H. Wilcox, Esq., Sandusky, Ohio:*
>
> Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a reference by Hon. John Sherman, of your letter of the 9th inst., in which you say that Judge Sloan, in addressing the "Dolly Varden" Convention of your county, made this declaration: "Judge Settle, of North Carolina, received the appointment of Minister to Chili from President Grant, received his outfit of ten thousand dollars, put the same in his pocket, and never left the country for a day."
>
> In reply to the above, I will state that Judge Settle never received the appointment of Minister to Chili, but that the records of this Department show him to have been appointed Minister to Peru, Feb. 18, 1871, to which place he went immediately upon receiving his instructions, and remained until Dec. 21, 1871, when he left for home on sixty days' leave of absence, at the expiration of which time the resignation of his appointment was accepted, to take effect Feb. 19, 1872. During his term of service he was paid $9,459 71 for salary, and $218 73 for contingent expenses of his office, making a total of $9,678 44.
>
> I will state in reference to the ten thousand dollars that is alleged to have been paid for Judge Settle's outfit, that no outfits have been furnished to United States Ministers since 1856.
>
> I am, very respectfully,
> WM. A. RICHARDSON,
> Acting Secretary.

Now, we shall hear the *Tribune* exclaim: "Whom are we to believe? Clearly Secretary Richardson, *if* he is a credible person." While the "organ" is about it, perhaps it will give a little attention to the diplomatic record of the great reformer, Senator Schurz. That eminent person was appointed Minister to Spain, March 28, 1861. He was at his post from July 12 to Dec. 18, 1861, five months and six days. He had three months' leave of absence, from Dec. 17, 1861, to March 18, 1862, and he gave in his resignation to take effect April 16, 1862, on which date he received a Major-General's commission in the Union army. Between April 26, 1861, and March 31, 1862, Minister Schurz drew the sum of $12,067 68, of which $978 40 was paid on account of contingent expenses. The "organ" says that a foreign minister is "not entitled to leave until he has served for a year at his post." Clearly, then, Mr. Schurz was not entitled to his three months, and here is the way that the *Tribune* logic fits the case of our Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain in 1861: "Thus we see that Mr. Schurz remained at Madrid less than six months and a half, allowing thirty days for the journey out, and that he received for that service $11,089 28, or at the rate of about $22,000 a year, the pay of the Spanish mission being fixed at $12,000 a year." A formula that is good enough for Judge Settle ought to be good enough for that eminent civil service reformer, Carl Schurz. Will the organ admit this?

Tom Tiddler's Ground.

Although the traditional sailor, celebrated in the pages of Cooper and Marryat, has become extinct, in accordance with a sort of reversed Darwinian law of the survival of the unfittest, his superstitions have to a certain extent survived him. The sailor still refers in conversation to the mythical "Davy Jones," into whose mysterious and awful locker the dead are supposed to vanish; and the memory of that vague locality known to the ancient and now extinct mariner as "Tom Tiddler's ground" is still preserved by occasional though frequently skeptical allusions thereto. Neither Cooper nor any other marine authority has informed us who Thomas Tidder was, or precisely where his grounds are situated. We are simply told that in the celestial garden to which he admits the seafaring soul, gold and silver lie scattered on the ground, ready to be picked up by any visitor who desires those useful metals. It would seem, too—though the fact is nowhere distinctly asserted—that upon Mr. Tiddler's wonderful estate the precious metals perpetually reproduce themselves, thus supplying the constant drain caused by acquisitive guests with capacious pockets. How else does it happen that the Tiddlerian mines have not long since been exhausted?—unless, indeed, the beatified sailor has no access to whisky-shops, and thus having no use for the gold which he picks up, immediately drops it again with remarks depreciatory of the limbs and eyes of the tantalizing Tiddler.

The mythical Tom Tiddler's ground is, however, not to be compared with the vastly richer region which the Arizonian correspondent of the *World* has discovered. No sooner was the news of the diamond discoveries in Arizona received, than that journal, with its characteristic fondness for facts, despatched a correspondent to ascertain the precise truth of the matter. Traveling at a speed greatly surpassing that of the fastest express-train, this correspondent has already reached Arizona, and has reported his discoveries to the *World*. From his letter published yesterday it is apparent that the free gold mines offered by Thomas Tiddler are not worthy the attention of the disembodied mariner, so long as the infinitely richer regions of Arizona are open to any enterprising and able-bodied seaman.

At the outset, this veracious explorer fully confirms the report that a new diamond field has been discovered. He boldly asserts that "diamonds in Arizona *is* a fact." Moreover, he proceeds to show that the Arizonian ruby *are* also a fact, as well as the sapphire and the amethyst. All of these gems he has collected, and proposes to bring home with him—to the extent of a few gallons of each variety. These, however, are among the least valuable of the attractions of this new Tom Tiddler's ground. Oil-wells exist in that happy region, which flow, without the preliminary trouble of boring, from fifty to sixty barrels a day. How many of these wells he intends to bring back with him he does not mention, but he would hardly leave so valuable a property as a sixty-barrel well behind him if he could find room for it in his carpet-bag. He has also collected quantities of rose chalcedony of extraordinary beauty, one cluster of which contains twenty roses. Garnet, opal, aqua-marina, topaz, jasper, turquois, obsidian and moss agate have likewise been gathered by this fortunate person, and there is no doubt that had he possessed a copy of the New Testament he would have found all the other precious stones mentioned in St. John's description of the gates of the New Jerusalem. His collections, moreover, have not been exclusively confined to gems and oil-wells. In addition to a perfect museum of objects exhumed from Aztec ruins, he has found magnificent specimens of "mesquit" and "swarro." These latter appear to have given him immense satisfaction, and it is therefore to be regretted that the dictionary and the encyclopedia are alike silent as to their peculiar qualities, and that we are thus left in a harrowing condition of doubt as to whether the mesquit and the swarro are fish, flesh, fowl, or something potable.

After this explicit testimony of an eye-witness, no one need longer doubt the extraordinary richness of the Arizona diamond fields. The narration is so free from all suspicion of exaggeration that only the most hardened atheist will venture to dispute it. Had the writer surpassed the limits of probability, and pretended to have discovered some thousands of people anxious to subscribe for the *World*, and thirsting for the privilege of voting for Mr. Greeley—then, indeed, we might have called in question his statements as to gems, oil-wells and swarro. As it is, there is nothing for an intelligent person to do except to invest his last dollar in Arizona diamond stock, and then to work his passage to the miraculous mines, where the legend of Thomas Tiddler is more than realized.

MINOR TOPICS.

When eaten as soon as possible after he has been caught, the blue-fish is admitted to be one of the best of his finny tribe. Even when bought in the City market, after he has lost his savor, he is still by no means to be despised and cast out to be trodden under porcine feet. There is one fault, nevertheless, which is to be found with the blue fish. Occasionally, after having been cooked and served with every possible attention, he ungratefully turns again and rends the stomachs of his devourers. Every Summer half a dozen families are poisoned by blue-fish, and though the majority of the victims recover, the poisoning process is an extremely unpleasant one. It is strange that hitherto no one has been able to discover why the blue-fish occasionally misconducts himself in this manner. Indeed, the only test by which it can be ascertained whether a blue-fish is or is not poisonous is the rather hazardous one of eating him. Cannot science discover some more convenient test, so that we can all eat our blue-fish with peace of mind and stomach?

Mr. Mantalini, when he spoke of taking poison, and enduring consequent "horrid pains," undoubtedly referred to Paris green. It is well known that peculiarly horrid pains follow the use of this material for suicidal purposes; and yet it has latterly been the favorite poison of persons in this City who were anxious to escape the trouble of living. It would seem strange, at first sight, that Paris green should have achieved so much popularity as an article of suicidal diet. In these excessively hot days, drowning ought to present more attractions than poisoning; while sun-stroke, which is the cheapest and least troublesome of all forms of suicide, would apparently commend itself to every misanthropist. Evidently, poison is preferred because the self-poisoner knows that his body will be found, and that pathetic paragraphs will be written about him; whereas, were he to plunge into the river or fall sun-struck on the pavement, the fact that he had voluntarily done himself to death might not be discovered. Paris green is, moreover, the particular poison which can be easily and cheaply obtained. Now that it has become so common a weapon of self-murder, means ought to be taken to regulate its sale, and make it more difficult to be obtained.

The famous advice given to the street-beggar, to take four hundred dollars and go West and buy a farm, might, if followed during the present Summer, have the beneficial result of securing the beggar a cheap and thorough washing. At least, such has been the happy experience of large numbers of Western people, who have met with friendly water-spouts. Why water-spouts should be so particularly frequent this year is not explained, but of the thoroughness with which they do their work there can be no question. When one of these peripatetic baths has once determined to "clean out"—as the Pike person would say—a town, there is no escape for it. The other day the people of a Western village, perceiving the approach of a water-spout, and not desiring a bath, took refuge in a church. Their efforts were in vain, for the water-spout deftly removed a corner of the roof, and poured down a flood of water that drenched the inmates of the church as though they had walked under Niagara. If these water-spouts would only visit this City, and rinse out the streets, what a practical blessing they would prove.

It is certainly a pity that the spectacle of the "Roi Carotte" was not produced according to promise last night. In that pleasant play a sorcerer is cut limb from limb, and his body, with the exception of the head, thrown into a boiling cauldron. The machinery by which this trick is accomplished was out of order last night, and the production of the spectacle was, therefore, postponed. Now, it is evident that so charming an incident as this boiling of a man on the theatrical stage is not only one which commends itself to every person of refined taste, but is precisely the sort of thing that one would like to witness with the thermometer at 95°. It would have nicely warmed the chilly audience shivering in their seats, and would have been received as a thoughtful kindness on the part of the manager. As it is, it will be seen for the first time next week, when the thermometer may have fallen thirty degrees, and when, consequently, the audience will feel no sort of sympathy with the apparently boiled actor.

The audacity and skill of Chicago criminals has long been one of the boasts of that remarkable city. An instance of what the Chicago juvenile thief can do was furnished the other day by four youthful inmates of the Chicago jail. One of these having obtained permission to walk in the corridor, stole the jailer's keys and unlocked his three companions. He then sought out the jailer, and presenting a pistol at his head, suggested that perhaps he had better unlock the prison doors. The jailer, being a man accessible to argument, thought, on reflection, that he had better unlock the doors, and accordingly did so, whereupon, it is hardly necessary to say, the four young thieves walked quietly away. There is nothing surprising in the conduct of these boys, but one cannot help wondering whether all Chicago convicts are in the habit of carrying pistols, and whether all Chicago jailers allow favorite thieves to roam around the prison, stealing keys and unlocking doors. If so, the Prison Association might find room for reform in the Chicago prisons.

Astronomical Plates.

A series of drawings of unusual merit and value is now in process of publication, from the observatory of Harvard. They are the work, we believe, of M. L. Trouvelot, an observer of great skill and experience, and with a remarkable gift for transmitting to others, through the medium of drawings, the results of his observations by the spectroscope and telescope. The work upon which he is engaged must tend greatly to promote an accurate knowledge of science, and even to render it popular, for a person entirely ignorant of astronomy could not fail to be much impressed with the drawings now sent forth from the observatory at Harvard.

At present we have seen only ten plates. They are, we are told, to be accompanied with letter-press explanations; but this part of the work has not reached us. The two first plates of the series are colored drawings from photographs of Jupiter, the "giant of the solar system," as Mr. Proctor calls it. In these new drawings, the belts of the great planet are more wonderfully brought out than in any previous drawings we have seen—not even excepting those of Mr. Browning. The photographs were taken in February, March, and April of the present year. The variability of the belt system, of which so much has been said, is illustrated in a striking manner in M. Trouvelot's drawings. The belts vary in form and size, but what is called the great equatorial belt remains much the same in size, although it is occasionally flecked with spots or streaks. In color, it is represented as a very light pink. It has been supposed that this appearance is caused by the reflection of solar light through cloud, but much uncertainty exists on the subject; and for this reason, if for no other, observations such as those now being carried on at Harvard cannot fail to prove of the greatest interest to scientific men all over the world.

Plate 4 gives some striking photographs of moon craters; and the remainder of the series—so far as we have received it—consists of truly wonderful drawings of solar spots and prominences. We cannot imagine any man or woman who would not be intensely interested in these pictures. Unlearned persons might probably feel a thrill of surprise, if not of alarm, to see the appearance which the sun sometimes presents, as depicted in plates 8, 9 and 10. Huge volcanoes of fire are bursting forth from the centre of our system, and jets of flame, more than 60,000 miles in height, shoot out of that luminary upon which our existence depends, and at which, at this time of year, we grumble so loudly. Vesuvius in eruption is a child's toy compared with these solar disturbances. In one of the drawings, there is a fork of flame very nearly 100,000 miles in height, and it is surrounded with cascades of fire resembling—though on an immense scale—the fantastic play of the flames which leap from huge furnaces in iron districts. We speak of these eruptions as "flames" in a popular sense—our scientific readers are aware that doubt is entertained as to the true nature of the solar prominences. Zöllner considers them as of the same character as volcanic outbursts on our earth, and many philosophers speak of them as "gaseous masses." It is certain that they change with wonderful rapidity, and that the systematic observations now being carried on at Harvard and elsewhere will greatly tend to assist astronomers in correcting some of the wild theories which now exist with regard to the sun.

We strongly commend these plates to the notice of our readers. They are supplied by subscription, at $10 the set; and we believe that applications for them should be addressed to the Director of the Observatory at Harvard.

Theatrical—"Le Roi Carotte."

The first representation of "Le Roi Carotte," at the Grand Opera-house, has been postponed until Monday. The slender prospects of a smooth performance—prospects arising from the intricacy of the machinery and the size of the masses—caused the postponement, which everybody will concede to have been judicious, though determined upon, literally, at the eleventh hour.

MAINE.

An Address by Frederick Douglass—The Contest of Tendencies, Social Forces and Ideas—The Later Democratic View of an Abolitionist.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Bangor, Me., Aug. 21.—Fred. Douglass made his first speech of the campaign in this State here to-night, before an immense audience, including some of the most prominent Republicans of this section.

His reception was exceedingly cordial. The speech was an argument to show that the present contest, though on the surface, from the platforms and professions, apparently between parties agreed in the main issues, but disagreed as to men, is "a contest of tendencies, social forces and ideas," as palpable as that which broke the North and South, and closed in war. The most important portion, however, of the entire address was a digression substantially as follows:

Of late we have heard a high Democratic authority finding fault with President Grant for the singular reason that he is not as much an abolitionist as he ought to be. The Democrats now complain that he is "not sound on the negro." The complaint that he insulted one distinguished, or rather notorious, negro, in fact your speaker, by not showing him all the attention he might. They are suddenly much concerned about my dignity. They are all at once anxious that I should be properly appreciated and that all the little technicalities and circumlocutions of etiquette should be observed. How long has this been so? I know that when I came down here seventeen years ago it was to denounce a Democratic decision—the Dred Scott decision—which declared that a negro had no rights that a white man was bound to respect. Have they got over that?

Now these Democrats are offended and scandalized by the want of respect the President has shown in not inviting me to dine with him. When did any Democratic President invite any negro to dinner? [Applause.] I should have not objected to taking dinner with Frank Pierce or James Buchanan. I don't usually object to taking dinner with any body. They are laying down strict rules of abolitionism. Nobody is an abolitionist, nobody respects the colored race who does not invite a negro to dine with him. This is a stiffer dose than even I have ever mixed. But, seriously, a good deal has been said about this business; a good deal has been made out of the fact that on my return from San Domingo with the Commission sent out by the President to examine and report on the condition of the Government and the country, that I was not invited to dine with President Grant and the Commission at the time of their return to Washington. The answer I have made is this—and it is true: That had I been in company with the Commission at the time; had I called on him when they made their report, I should have been undoubtedly invited. There could not have been any neglect intended, because my presence was not obnoxious to the members of the Commission or the President. I had dined with the former every day during the service. I sat with them at dinner, as grand as a sheep. That the President has no prejudice against color that debars him from recognizing all men alike I know from the fact that he has extended repeatedly all the courtesies to the black Minister from Hayti that he has to white Ministers from other countries. He has had on his staff an Indian darker than I, and has dined with him, and I have, moreover, the President's word for it, that had I been in the company of the Commissioners I would have been invited most assuredly. Mr. Sumner treats this as a great offense, and as he puts it, it would have been. As he represents it, I went to Washington with the Commission, and the President then and there extended an invitation to every one of the company excepting myself. He did no such thing. So much for this, but let me here say that I think I can safely be trusted to look after my own dignity. Nobody need to publish my wounded feelings. I believe now as I said immediately after having received indignities on the waters of the Potomac, in the cabin of the steamer, by being refused to dine there with the Commission by the miserable skipper, that had the President of the United States thought of the matter sufficiently to invite me to dine at his house, his rebuke would be only just. It is not out of my experience to have so been invited, for when the good President Lincoln was in office he did not hesitate to invite me, and to tell me that a knife and a fork and a plate was always ready for me at his table. [Applause.] Mr. Douglass' opinion of President Grant was given in his emphatic manner: I can say of President Grant this, that I know of no great public man in this country, and I have come in contact with the highest men, perhaps, to a greater extent than any other colored man in the United States, in whose presence I feel more at home and ease than that of the calm, steady, modest and unassuming man who now sits in the Presidential chair. [Applause.] I want Gen. Grant to be President four years longer, because he is accessible to the poor man, the rich, the white or the black—to all, without regard to color or race, religion or nationality. [Applause.] He is a good man. If I ever met a good, honest, true man, it is in the person of Ulysses S. Grant [Applause.] He respects the rights of the black race, especially so because their rights are menaced. He does not love the black man any more than ordinary men do; but he has a keen sense of justice, a keen feeling of fatherly protection and care. He is a man of but few words, but those few tell me that under his wing, more than under the wing of Horace Greeley, or any other candidate that the Democrats will support, will the colored man be safe.

Mr. Douglass argued as other Republican speakers have argued, that the whole intent of the Democrats is to renew the old contest supposed to have been settled by the war. He asserted that though he had been all over the South he had not found a single white rebel repentant or reconcilable. They are sullen and sour, and they shout for Greeley because they believe that through him they can get back something of what they have lost and renew the struggle. He showed that the negroes at the South fully understood the questions. Today, he said, the five million wards of the nation are looking at the contest and the probability involved. They know that if the contest goes against the Republican Party their liberties are a mockery. Mr. Douglass showed up the character of Greeley, cogently, pointed that he had not denied that he had favored pensioning the rebel soldiers, but virtually admitted it in his Portland speech, by taking the pains to say that no Southern man ever made that proposition to him. When the charge has not been made, but that a Northern man did, and he acquiesced in it. He closed by calling for six cheers for the candidates. These were given heartily.

Then one or two short speeches followed, and the meeting closed with enthusiasm. A large company of well-informed Tanners were present, and there was patriotic music.

Mr. Douglass speaks to-morrow at Houlton, in the Aroostook Valley, and goes before the end into all the large places.

West Virginia—Election Today.

The election in West Virginia on the adoption of the new Constitution takes place today. There are many objectionable proscriptive features in the proposed instrument, and strong opposition to its ratification has been manifested in the State. A Governor, members of the Legislature, &c., will also be voted for today, and those chosen will take their seats in case the Constitution is approved by a majority of the voters. If the Constitution is rejected, the regular election for Governor, Legislature and members of Congress will be held in October. On the propriety of voting for Congressmen there has been much dispute, but tickets are in the field and will be voted. There is no regular Republican ticket in nomination. Hon. John J. Jacob, the present incumbent, who was elected as a Democrat, is again a candidate for Governor, in opposition to the Democratic Ring nominee. Other independent candidates are in the field, the ticket being as follows:

DEMOCRATIC.	INDEPENDENT.
GOVERNOR.	
Johnson N Camden.	John J. Jacob, *Dem.
AUDITOR.	
Edward A. Bennett.	A. M. Jacob, Dem.
TREASURER.	
John S. Burdett.	W. P. Rathbone, Dem.
SUPERINTENDENT OF FREE SCHOOLS.	
Benjamin W. Byrne.	J. B. Hardwicke, Dem.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.	
Henry M. Mathews.	Gustavus Cresap, [illegible]
SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS.	
A. F. Haymond,	Mathew Edmiston, Dem.,
James Paull,	Edwin Maxwell, Rep.
J. S. Hoffman,	Ralph L. Berkshire, Rep.
C. P. T. Moore.	C. P. T. Moore.*
CONGRESS.	
1. Ben. Wilson,	John J. Davis, *Dem.,
2. Charles J. Faulkner,	Alex. R. Boteler, Dem.,
3. Frank Hereford.	J. Brisbin Walker, Rep.

* For re-election.

THE CONVENTION.

Continued from First Page.

that his election would result in great economy to the State.

Mr. Lewis, of Delaware, said he would name a man who, eighteen years ago, was elected to this position, and to this day there never was a word of calumny raised against him. He named Norwood L. Bowne.

Mr. Prescott, of Herkimer, in behalf of his county, asked the nomination for a man who held a high position, who had been a member of the Constitutional Convention, and was a man to be relied upon as a Republican, as he had always belonged to that party. He named Hon. Ezra Graves. [Great applause.]

The delegates of Erie County seconded this nomination.

Gen. Woodford, at the request of the delegation of Kings County, named John M. Guichard. He spoke in high terms of his qualifications.

Several delegates rose and indorsed the nomination of Judge Graves.

Mr. Sackett then withdrew the name of Mr. Crane, and indorsed the nomination of Mr. Graves.

The Secretary then called the roll of counties. Before the roll had been finished the name of Norwood L. Bowne was withdrawn.

The Chairman announced that Mr. Graves had 287 votes, Mr. Guichard, 80; Tebey, 31; Bowne, 5, so Mr. Ezra Graves was declared nominated for State Prison Inspector.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

The next business was the nomination of three Presidential Electors at Large.

E. Delafield Smith, after speaking in high terms of the one he was about to name, nominated Frederick Douglass to head the Presidential ticket. [Great and long-continued applause.] The Chair put the question, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Wm. A. Darling, after referring to the declaration by Carl Schurz, that Gen. Grant shall not be re-elected, said he wished to place on the Presidential ticket a countryman of Schurz; he, therefore, named Emil Sauer, a distinguished German citizen of New-York. The Chair put the question on this nomination, and it was carried.

Mr. C. C. Norvell named George Wm. Curtis, and spoke of his merits.

Mr. Baxter, of Chautauqua, named George W. Patterson.

Gen. Curtis named Stewart L. Woodford.

Senator Winslow and C. E. Smith, of Albany, and other delegates, seconded this nomination, when, on motion of Mr. Smyth, of Tioga, the nomination was made by acclamation.

Gen. Woodford was called out, and briefly thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him.

The Chair then announced that the several Congressional delegations would name their candidates for Presidential Electors and the members of the State Central Committee, and the following were named and elected and appointed by the Convention:

Dist.	*Electors.*	*State Committee.*
1	George W. Curtis.	S. B. French.
2	S. B. Chittenden.	William Richardson.
3	H. B. Claflin.	Benj. W. Wilson.
4	Matthew J. Petry.	Samuel L. Carlisle.
5	William E. Dodge.	Louis J. Phillips.
6	William Laimbeer.	Henry Clews.
7	Frederick Kuhne.	Jacob M. Patterson.
8	James W. Farr.	Hugh Gardner.
9	Joel W. Mason.	Henry W. Lapaugh.
10	Samuel H. Wales.	William Haw, Jr.
11	David E. Smith.	William H. Robertson
12	Stodd'd Hammond.	Edward M. Madden.
13	John C. Newkirk.	Henry L. Van Decar.
14	Elisha M. Bingham.	John Sanderson.
15	Minard Harden.	Joseph H. Ramsay.
16	Thomas Coleman.	Joseph S. Smart.
17	Isaac Mott.	Stephen Maffitt.
18	Henry R. James.	S. P. Remington.
19	Stephen Sanford.	Seymour Sexton.
20	Boliver Radiker.	B. Gage Berry.
21	Henry Spicer.	James Feeter.
22	Samuel Campbell.	Levi Blakeslee.
23	John F. Lyon.	George M. Case.
24	John H. Camp.	John N. Knapp.
25	Kinder M. Scott.	Thomas S. Hillhouse.
26	Andrew D. White.	Conrad Shoemaker.
27	Barney R. Johnson.	A. B. Cornell.
28	Martin Butts.	Samuel E. Haskins.
29	George H. Sickles.	John H. Martindale.
30	Moses C. Richardson	William Tyrell.
31	Pascal P. Pratt.	James D. Warran.
32	Nelson J. Norton.	Henry D. Larkin.

On motion of E. Delafield Smith, Jackson S. Schultz was made a member of the Committee at Large.

On motion, the State Committee was authorized to fill any vacancy in the Committee, and also any vacancies that may occur in the electors.

On motion the thanks of the Convention were voted to the President and other officers of the Convention.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

THE CANDIDATES.

Gen. John A. Dix, Republican Candidate for Governor.

John A. Dix was born in Boscowen, N. H., July 24, 1798. He entered West Point in 1812, but soon left it to take part in the war of 1812-15, having in 1813 received an appointment as Ensign in the Fourteenth United States Infantry. During the next year he was promoted to Second Lieutenant. In 1818 he was made a First Lieutenant of Artillery, and in 1819 was Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Brown, then Commander-in-Chief. During the year 1825 he was made a Captain of Artillery, serving in that capacity until 1828, when he resigned from the army and entered the legal profession at Cooperstown, N. Y. In 1830 Gov. Throop appointed him Adjutant-General of the State. In January, 1833, he was chosen Secretary of State, and filled the office with honor. By virtue of his office he was the Superintendent of the Common Schools, a member of the Canal Board, and one of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund; the last two bodies having charge of the vast works of the internal improvement of New-York State, and also of its complicated financial affairs. While he was in office new canals were being constructed, the enlargement of the Erie Canal was commenced, and the network of railways that now covers the State was just starting into existence. After leaving this position he remained out of office for some time, but in 1842 was chosen member of Assembly from Albany County. In the Winter of 1845 he was selected to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate, caused by the election of Silas Wright as Governor. He remained in the Senate until March 4, 1849, taking an active and distinguished part in the discussions of that exciting period. Feb. 18 and 19, 1846, he delivered his famous speech on the Oregon question, and made many important speeches during his term of office in the Senate.

He was succeeded in the Senate by Mr. Seward. In 1852 he was selected by President Pierce for United States Secretary of State, but declined in favor of Gov. Marcy. He afterward accepted, as a temporary employment in 1853, the post of Assistant Treasurer in New-York City, but resigned soon after, and remained inactive until 1860, when he was appointed Postmaster in New-York City. When the Southern officials deserted President Buchanan, on the announcement of secession, Gen. Dix was called to the Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury. It was while he held this office that he wrote his famous dispatch of "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot," in reply to a communication from W. H. Jones, the Special Agent at New Orleans, reporting that Capt. Breshwood had refused to obey the instructions of the Department.

In the Summer of 1861 he was appointed Brigadier-General, and subsequently Major-General of Volunteers, being placed in command of the Federal forces at Baltimore; previous to that he made a great speech at the loyal meeting in Union Square. While in command at Baltimore he made a strategic movement by which the eastern shores of Maryland and Virginia were wrested from the rebels.

Gen. Dix was subsequently placed in command of Fortress Monroe, and in 1863 performed one of the best manœuvres of the campaign. In June he sent a portion of his command to the White House, at the junction of the Paumunkey with the York River. In this position he threatened both Richmond and the communications of Gen. Lee, who was advancing along the Peninsula. This movement defeated all Gen. Lee's plans, and so frightened Jeff. Davis that he wrote an appealing letter to Gen. Lee, saying that it had "rendered him more anxious for the city than at any former time." In July the Department of North Carolina was added to that of Virginia, and both placed under command of Gen. Dix, until he was transferred to the command of the Department of the East.

Gen. Dix's general order to all Provost Marshals with regard to rebel and other refugees in Canada crossing the lines to vote at the Presidential election in 1864, ordering their arrest, excited a great amount of attention at the time, and had the effect of checking such fraudulent voting, the election being one of the most peaceable ever witnessed. He also ordered that after the election, should any suspicious persons, cross into Canada, they were to be detained until proper investigations could be made. He also presided at the trials of John Y. Beall and R. C. Kennedy as spies, conspirators, and incendiaries, during February and March, 1865, and also at their execution.

At the close of the war Gen. Dix resigned his position in the army, and was temporary Chairman of the National Union Convention in Philadelphia, Aug. 14, 1866. In the Autumn of that year he was nominated by the President United States Minister to France, which position he accepted, being presented to the Emperor in January, 1867.

Gen. Dix has been the author of several very valuable works, including the *Resources of the City of New-York,* published in 1827, and the laws relating to common schools, issued in 1837. His speeches and public addresses were compiled in 1863, and form two handsome volumes of interesting reading.

In person he is erect and soldier-like. He bears a high reputation for thorough honesty and integrity, and his character is irreproachable.

Gen. John C. Robinson, Candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

John Cleveland Robinson, who has been nominated for the position of Lieutenant-Governor by the Republican State Convention, was born in Binghamton, N. Y., April 10, 1817. He entered the Military Academy in 1835 and remained there till 1838, when he began the study of law, but obtained in 1839 a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Infantry. He was ordered to the Rio Grande in 1845, and was promoted to be First Lieutenant during the Mexican war, in which he was distinguished at the battle of Monterey. At the close of that war he served with his regiment in Arkansas and Texas, was made Captain in 1850, and was afterward sent against the Indians in Florida. In 1857 he accompanied the army to Utah, and was placed in command of Fort Bridger. At the beginning of the civil war he commanded at Fort McHenry, Baltimore. When relieved from this duty he was sent to the West as mustering officer, and remained as such until appointed Colonel of the First Regiment Michigan Volunteers. He was promoted to be Major of the Second Infantry in February, 1862, was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers in the following April, and took command of a brigade at Newport News in May, but was soon ordered to the Army of the Potomac and placed in command of the First Brigade of Kearny's division in the corps of Gen. Heintzelman. He was distinguished during the seven days' battles before Richmond, particularly those fought on June 30 and July 1, 1862, when he was slightly wounded. He returned to the field in 1863, and participated in the Gettysburg, Centreville, Culpepper, Mine Run and Rapidan campaigns. When the Army of the Potomac started on the overland campaign in 1864, Gen. Robinson was in command of a division in the Fifth Corps, and at the opening of the battle of Spottsylvania, he was ordered to the advance on Todd's Tavern, with Gen. Sheridan's cavalry. On reaching the cross-roads the enemy made a determined stand behind breastworks. An attempt was made to carry this position, which failed, when Gen. Robinson, coolly riding up to the head of his men, said, "This place must be ours," and asked his command to follow him. The call was responded to with enthusiasm and a charge was made. A terrible fire of musketry was encountered, and Gen. Robinson received a bullet in his right thigh, the wound rendering amputation necessary. After his convalescence Gen. Robinson was unable to endure the fatigues of active duty, and was employed in various capacities until 1866, when he was mustered out with the full rank of Major-General. Since that date he has been an active and efficient member of the Republican Party, but has taken no very prominent part in public affairs.

Gov. Morgan's Letter.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1872.

DEAR SIRS: Several of my friends, delegates and others, have asked me, within the past few days to accept the nomination for Governor if offered to me by the Republican Convention, I have invariably replied that I could not consent to it nor think of it. This would seem to be answer enough, and yet it may not be, for I observe by a paragraph in the TIMES of this morning that it is still possible my friends may bring my name before the Convention.

No man can be more grateful to the people of New-York than myself for the confidence reposed in me in repeated elections as Governor, and in an election to the Senate of the United States, and also in now suggesting my name, for the third time, for the gubernatorial office. Nor can any one be more anxious than I am to re-elect the President who has been as faithful, as able and as true to the best interests of the country in the management of its civil affairs as he was in bringing to a successful conclusion the war for the Union.

Nevertheless, I am sure that it is my duty to decline to be a candidate—not because I have doubts of the success of our ticket in the State of New-York, for success, in my judgment, is already fairly assured—but because, among other things, of the imperative demands which my position as Chairman of the National and Executive Committees impose upon me.

It will be obvious to all that my candidacy would, to an appreciable extent, impair my usefulness in my present responsible relation to the politics of the country.

Under these circumstances I cannot consent to accept of the nomination, and, if my name is proposed in the Convention, I must rely on you, gentlemen, the immediate representatives from the district in which I reside, to withdraw it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed,) E. D. MORGAN.

To Messrs. Thomas C. Acton, John J. Townsend, John Sherwood, delegates from the Eleventh District.

The Utica Nominations Well Received in this City.

A telegram announcing the nomination of Gen. John A. Dix and Senator Robertson at Utica, for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State, was read at the Republican Head-quarters, Fifth-avenue Hotel, last evening. The news was well received there, and spread rapidly through the City.

The nominations appeared to receive the approval of Republicans everywhere, and was regarded as a ticket sure to win.

At the Greeley Head-quarters, Glenham Hotel, a number of politicians, among whom where several notorious characters, discussed the nominations. They made a feeble attempt to blacken the good name of Gen. Dix, but failed to be convincing, and it was evident that the nomination was not one which they would have cared to have seen made.

LOCAL POLITICS.

A vote was taken on a train between Crestline and Cleveland on Tuesday, showing for Grant, 41; Greeley, 24.

The Liberal General Committee of Kings County, of which Wm. W. Goodrich is Chairman, held a meeting, last evening, at Sawyer's Hall.

The Tompkinsville Campaign Club met yesterday at the New-York House, on Bay-street, and indorsed the Baltimore nominations.

The Democratic General Committee of Kings County will to-morrow evening issue a call for primaries to elect delegates to the Assembly District Conventions.

A bitter fight is anticipated in the Democratic General Committee, to-morrow night, over the inspectorships of the Second, Seventh and Twelfth Wards, Brooklyn, which are contested.

At a meeting of the Fifteenth Assembly District Grant and Wilson Campaign Club, last evening, a large number of names were added to the roll of membership, which now contains nearly 300.

A number of young men met last evening at No. 324 East Twenty-second-street for the purpose of perfecting the organization of a Grant and Wilson Campaign Club. Several new members were admitted.

The Republican General Committee of Richmond County, at their last meeting, indorsed the nominations of Grant and Wilson. Preparations were made for a grand mass-meeting at an early day.

At a meeting of the Eleventh Assembly District Greeley and Brown Campaign Club, last evening, Mr. Samuel Sinclair, Jr., was elected a delegate to the Central Committee. Several new members were afterward elected.

A call has been issued to a number of the colored residents of the Thirteenth Election District of the Fifth Assembly District to meet on the 15th of next month at the residence of Alexander Powell, to form a Grant and Wilson club.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Club, held at their head-quarters in Brooklyn, last night, a committee was appointed to confer with other Democratic organizations, for the purpose of sending a strong delegation to the Louisville Convention.

A Grant and Wilson ratification meeting of the campaign clubs of the Twentieth Ward will be held at Republican Head-quarters, Twenty-third-street and Broadway, on Monday next, at 8 P. M. Campaign clubs of other districts are invited to attend. Eminent speakers will address the meeting.

The Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Eighteenth Assembly District, Twenty-first Ward, held their regular meeting at their rooms, No. 588 Second-avenue, Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, Mr. E. Gorman, President, in the chair. Speeches were delivered by Mr. T. F. Mahoney, Mr. H. A. Assenheimer and Mr. E. C. Johnson.

A Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of colored citizens of Stapleton has been organized, with Mr. G. M. Mathias as President; Robert Anderson, Vice-President; Wm. R. Jackson, Secretary; Edward J. Warmsley, Assistant Secretary, and Henry Robinson, Treasurer. They will hold their first meeting early in September.

The Queens County Liberal Republican Convention met in the County Court-house, at North Hempstead, yesterday, and organized a Liberal Republican Party for the county. Delegates from all the towns and Long Island City were present. Alden J. Spooner, of Hempstead, was elected President, J. W. Merrit, Vice-President, and H. H. Frost, Secretary.

The "Boys in Blue," of East Chester, have selected the following officers, viz.: W. G. Thistleton, Captain; F. C. Scharff, First Lieutenant; Andrew Bridgeman, Second Lieutenant; James B. Spicer, Quartermaster; W. H. Johnson, First Sergeant; F. E. Mager, Second Sergeant; J. H. Shepherd, President; C. S. Babcock and W. H. Sparks, Sr., Vice-Presidents; S. B. B. Harper, Secretary, and Andrew Bridgeman, Treasurer.

The First National Democratic Greeley and Brown Campaign Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District held their regular meeting last night, at their rooms, One Hundred and Fifteenth-street and Third-avenue. Addresses were made by Thomas Dugan, of Brooklyn; Major Chas. Alshire, Mr. Hinman, and Mr. Smith, when the meeting adjourned with enthusiastic cheers for Horace Greeley. The Club meets again next Wednesday evening.

THE PUGILISTS' PLAY.

More Diplomatic Difficulties and More Delay—The Excitement in Pittsburg and the Prospect.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 21.—The coming prize fight has been all the talk among the fancy for the past week, and by those who always have a few dollars to win or lose. In this city the betting seemed in favor of Ned O'Baldwin, who seems to be the favorite here. Last evening bets were made, one of which was $100 to $80 that O'Baldwin would win the fight, with no takers. Several smaller bets were made on minor matters pertaining to the fight, but no one could be found to take them up against O'Baldwin.

O'Baldwin and Mace, accompanied by their friends, arrived here at 2 o'clock P. M. today, and were met by a large delegation of sports. Neither one of the pugilists left the car they came in, and were immediately transferred to the Panhandle Road. They both looked cheerful and sat within a few seats of each other. Mace has the appearance of being over-trained. His cheeks were hollow, and he appeared fully to understand the situation. As the train moved off the spectators cheered the party. They went direct to West Virginia, and the fight, unless interfered with by the police, will take place shortly after day-break to-morrow. The ground located for staking the ropes, is at Hollidav's Cove, West Virginia, about two miles from Steubenville, on the way down the road. The best of feeling prevailed, each party being sanguine of success.

A party just arrived from the ground says there are about four hundred people there, and a telegram to-night states that the ring was pitched, but owing to the parties disagreeing as to who should be the referee, they pulled stakes and went to Steubenville.

HORRIBLE BUTCHERY.

Five Persons Murdered Near Marysville, Mo.

MARYSVILLE, Mo., Aug. 21.—An atrocious murder was brought to light yesterday by the arrest of a man named Osborne, at Clermont, a small town twelve miles north-west of this city. It appears Osborne was travelling with a team and covered wagon, and stopped for some purpose, when some men were attracted to the wagon by the stench proceeding from it. Upon examining the wagon, five dead bodies were found. Osborne confessed, at the end of a rope, that the murders were committed by one Williams, near Holton, Kansas, and that he (Osborne) was employed to take the bodies out of the way. He confessed that he had traveled with this load five days. From a memorandum found on the body of one of the victims, it is inferred that they were a party of movers, consisting of a Mr. Oms, his wife and two children, and a young man named Dickinson, who is supposed to be a brother of Mrs. Oms. The party had traveled from Minnesota to Southern Kansas, and were probably on the way to Nebraska. The last memorandum made by the young man was at or near Holton. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, and the bodies were buried at Clermont. Sheriff Wray has just returned here, and says that, though he saw the prisoner at Clermont, the people would not give him up. It is thought that Osborne will be executed by the people who have him in charge.

The Tammany Ratification Meeting.

The Executive Committee appointed by the Conference Committee of delegates from the Tammany and Liberal organizations of the City, met yesterday afternoon at Tammany Hall. Assistant District Attorney Sullivan in the chair. At the outset of the meeting, Mr. Sullivan announced that its object was to perfect some of the arrangements for the Greeley ratification meeting on the 12th proximo, and as the business transacted would be in detail and somewhat private in its nature, it was the wish of the Committee that the representatives of the Press should not be present. Acting upon this hint they withdrew.

Outside it was rumored that trouble had arisen in the camp, approaching to mutiny, on the question of expenditure, which, with a wigwam would reach $25,000, and without it about half that amount. When the doors were opened it was found that the Committee had definitely abandoned the wigwam project, and contented themselves with providing for an open-air meeting instead, in Union-square. Tammany Hall will be opened for meeting purposes on the same evening.

Among the speakers invited were Ex-Gov. Seymour; Senators Schurz, Casserly and Trumbull; Ex-Senator Hendricks; R. M. T. Hunter, Jr.; Col. McClure; Gov. Parker, New-Jersey; Ex-Gov. Randolph; Gov. Walker, Virginia; Ex-Gov. English, Connecticut; Wm. S. Groesbeck; Frank P. Blair; N. P. Banks; Frank Kiernan; John Quincy Adams, Massachusetts; and Michael C. Kerr, Indiana.

"Left the Tribune."

We find the following in an exchange: "Mr. Greeley has left the *Tribune.* We have his word for it. He has also no further control or direct personal influence over its columns. The country has his word for this also. And yet, in one of this innocent's moments of forgetfulness he has written to Mr. John F. Long, editor of the Newell (Iowa) *Times,* a letter opening thus:

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE,
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1872.

DEAR SIR I have your letter and able editorial. The *Tribune* will comment on them, and urge the Liberals of Ohio to sustain you."

"Much Disappointed."

The following is from a Boston paper: "An extract from a private letter to a gentleman in this city from Lancaster, N. H., speaking of Horace Greeley's visit there, says: 'I was much disappointed in his drawing of words in speaking, his appearance, &c. I find several who were strong Greeley men who have changed since they saw him, and now come out strong for Grant. It is said he has lost ten votes by coming here, and I think he grows less popular every day, especially where he shows himself and speaks. I hear he went to sleep at the dinner-table of the Glen House, in the presence of 300 guests. Some here call him a broken-down Mother Goose.'"

One of Many Indications.

A correspondent writes: "A gentleman friend staying at the Hathaway House, Deal Long Branch, proposed to furnish a badge to every waiter about the place. There were fifty colored and ten white. Every man wanted a Grant and Wilson badge except one, (white,) who said he was a true Democrat, and would not vote for either Grant or Greeley. The badges were accordingly given out, and on last Sunday every man, with the one exception, appeared with them on their coats. There were over 200 guests at the hotel, and every one, as far as could be ascertained, was strong for Grant and Wilson."

An Efficient Insurance Clerk.

From the Boston Traveller, Aug. 20.

A good story is told in connection with a recent fire in this city. The stock of goods in the building adjacent to where the fire occurred was insured for $125,000. The sky-lights of this store were broken, letting in some water, and there were scattered over the floor of the upper story a large quantity of broken glass, cinders, ashes, &c., giving it a decidedly bad appearance. A clerk of one of the offices insuring the stock in the store comprehended the situation, and, employing a gang of men, gave the place a thorough cleaning up before the arrival of the occupants of the premises, and there was scarcely a vestige of the fire and water remaining. The insured parties put in a claim for $125, which was cheerfully paid. Those who saw the place before the cleaning up say that, if the damage had been estimated while it was in that condition, the insurance companies would have been called upon to pay from $3,000 to $5,000.

Revival of Ship-Building in Maine.

The Augusta (Me.) *Kennebec Journal* indorses the statement of its shipping exchanges that at no time during the past ten years has there been so much energy displayed as now in the building of wooden vessels; and adds that the shipyards of Maine have shown new life this season. The ring of the ax is heard in them as before the rebellion. Some of the large ship-building places, like Bath, have experienced the revival of business in a larger degree than smaller places, but all along the shore the influence of a favorable change is felt.

Arrest of the Attendants at a Prayer-meeting.

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 20.

By some strange blunder on the part of somebody a whole colored prayer-meeting—parson, deacons, converts, penitents, brethren, and sisters—was arrested Sunday night and carried to the First police station, on the charge of disorder, &c. The congregation could not be accommodated in the cells, and Justice Crew was sent for, who promptly discharged the lot with the pious and appropriate admonition to "go and sin no more."

OTHER CONVENTIONS.

The Republicans of Connecticut at Hartford.

The Iowa, Arkansas and South Carolina Republicans—Tennessee and Missouri Democrats—The Labor Reformers at Columbus.

CONNECTICUT.

Nomination of the Republican Presidential Electors—Enthusiastic Meeting—Republicans Confident of Success.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Aug. 21.—The City of Hartford was fairly crammed with delegates and friends of the Republican cause on the night before the Convention. Hartford is very well provided with large first-class hotels, yet many unfortunates, of whom the correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES was one, had to wander from house to house in vain search after a room, and at last had to accept cots in billiard-rooms, and other out-of-the-way quarters. The rooms of the State Committee were beleaguered by crowds until a late hour, and the prospects of the campaign were discussed in the most sanguine style. By the universal testimony, the Administration victory in North Carolina had changed the views of many featherhead Republicans who had gone with the Greeley movement as a kind of mental spree, and were not unnaturally chastened into reflection and reform when they found the odium of defeat attaching to the cause whose supposed popularity had at first dazzled them. Not only were the Greeley men leaving their "Uncle Horace," but the Democrats who have been very loyal to the Baltimore Convention hitherto have become within the last few days strangely agitated over the Louisville Convention. Under these circumstances the working men of the Republican Party in Connecticut were greatly encouraged, and felt their backs materially straightened.

ASSEMBLING OF THE DELEGATES.

The delegates, to the number of 332, met at 10½ this morning in Allyn Hall, which was filled with eagerly interested visitors, who remained throughout the proceedings. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman of the State Central Committee, Mr. Bartlett Bent. John L. Houston, of Enfield, was nominated temporary Chairman, and appointed with considerable applause. That gentleman alluded with eloquent warmth to the opening of the campaign, and felt assured, from the extraordinary numbers of persons present, that the enthusiasm of the Republicans in Connecticut was greater than ever, and would enable them to inscribe another victory on their banner. The following temporary secretaries were then appointed: J. B. Ells, of the Twelfth Senatorial District, and L. M. Hubbard, of Wallingford. A committee on credentials was next appointed, also one on permanent organization, also another on resolutions. The members of the different committees then retired, and there was an interregnum, which several of the members spying Gen. Hawley, sought to fill by insisting on a speech from him; but he excused himself on the score that, having only just returned from Europe, he would, with their permission, defer it until his friends who were on committees returned to their seats. O. W. Stowe, of Southington, then rose to defend himself from the false representations of the New-York *Tribune,* which had stated that he was in favor of Mr. Greeley. He denounced this as a base falsehood, one of the numerous false notes constantly emitted by that wonderful Reid organ, which toots in New-York. H. G. Smith, of the same place, who was in the same category, rose also to defend himself. He said that he was a temperance men, and had divided from the Republican Party last Spring, and on other Springs, on that question, but occasionally questions arose which were higher than temperance. The war was one of them, [immense cheers,] and this was one of them, too. [A perfect hurricane of applause.] He did not know where he would be next Spring, but for this election he would be, to the last moment, for Grant and Wilson. [Renewed cheering, which lasted for many minutes.] It may be well to explain here that this Mr. Smith is the temperance leader of Connecticut, and drew off 1,504 votes from the Republican Party in the Spring.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on Permanent Organization shortly afterward presented the name of Geo. H. Watrous, of New-Haven, as President, with four Secretaries and twenty-one Vice-Presidents. Gen. Pratt and Hy. E. Tainter were appointed to conduct the President elect to the chair, which was done with considerable cheering. He thanked them for the unexpected honor, and said that he was agreeably disappointed at the enthusiasm manifested, for he had thought it would be almost impossible to arouse it for an old friend like Grant. He could not but consider Mr. Greeley as an adventurer, playing his part in the changing scenes of politics. He had liked Mr. Greeley in the past, and did not dislike him now, and therefore he hoped that his extraordinary conduct might be explained as some psycological aberration, some central difficulty, and he might still be permitted to believe that the man was honest at heart. But viewing Mr. Greeley's friends and supporters, it looked very much as if somebody was being cheated. He would not undertake to say who it was. [By some one, "It's not us." Laughter.] He did not think it was. He then, with scorching sarcasm, analyzed Mr. Greeley's supporters, and concluded by saying that whatever Mr. Greeley meant to do, it was a certain fact that the rebel soldiers who wanted pensions, the rebels who wanted pay for their slaves, and the rebels who wanted to repudiate the national debt all supported Mr. Greeley. He then reviewed briefly the action of the Administration, and showed how satisfactory it had been to the nation at large. His address was received with loud cheers.

NOMINATIONS.

The following Presidential Electors were then nominated: Henry P. Haven, of New-London, First Elector at large; Henry Farnham, of New-Haven, Second Elector at large; Julius Converse, of Stafford, First Congressional District; Charles Benedict, of Waterbury, Second Congressional District; Lucius Briggs, of Thompson, Third Congressional District; Oliver Hoyt, of Stamford, Fourth Congressional District.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following terse laconic sentiment, which was read by the President in the most emphatic way, and greeted with an enthusiasm that forecasts a victory in November.

Resolved, That we heartily approve and indorse the platform adopted by the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia and the nominations of Gen. U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson for President and Vice-President, and cordially commend them to the people of the State as eminently worthy of their confidence and support.

A call was now made for a speech from Gen. Hawley, whose appearance on the platform was greeted with three cheers. Space prevents a report of his address, which was thoughtful, humorous, unprejudiced and wonderfully eloquent. Some men are listened to from feelings of respect, but Gen. Hawley is one of the few whom men vehemently desire to hear, because at the same time trustworthy, interesting and instructive. The gist of his speech was that the position of the Democracy, at the present moment, was a disgrace to American republicanism, as it was simply a hurrah for offices. And this was, he said, the view taken in Europe of the position.

Three cheers were given for Gen. Hawley, three more for Grant and Wilson, and then the resolution was adopted, after which the Convention adjourned.

After the adjournment, Mr. G. W. Hewitt, a straight Democrat, of Rocky Hill, was discovered in the hall and called on for a speech. He pronounced the nomination of Greeley at Cincinnati and Baltimore a farce, and no consistent Democrat could support it. He preferred Grant to Greeley, but should support the nominee of the Louisville Convention.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Republican State Convention—Adjournment till Today.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 21.—The Republican State Convention met at noon. Congressman Elliott was appointed Chairman. Contesting delegations from five counties were present. A Committee on Credentials was appointed, and the body adjourned to 8 P. M.

There are two parties in the Convention, one led by Mr. D. H. Chamberlain, the State Attorney-General, who is supported by Federal officials and most of the white Republicans. The other is led by Speaker F. I. Moses, a native of Carolina, who is supported by negroes and ultra Republicans. The Convention reassembled at 8 o'clock, and at 10 was waiting for the report of the Committee on Credentials.

IOWA.

The State to be Solidly Republican—Meeting of the State Republican Convention—Platform Adopted.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DES MOINES, Aug. 21.—The Republican State Convention convened at 10:20 o'clock this morning, with an immense attendance. Hon. M. M. Walden, a member of Congress, was chosen temporary Chairman. Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization and Resolutions were appointed, and a Central Committee named.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The report of the Committee on Credentials showed ninety-three counties, with 630 votes, represented. Hon. Robert Lowry, of Scott County, was made permanent Chairman, with thirteen Vice-Presidents and the usual number of Secretaries. The following is the State ticket:

Electors—At large—Ex-Gov. Samuel J. Kirkwood, Johnson County; Christian Woolwebber, Dubuque County; First District, Samuel T. Russell, Washington County; Second District, Jas. T. Lane, Scott County; Third District, Elijah Odell, Clinton County; Fourth District, Enoch W. Eastman, Hardin County; Fifth District, R. H. Gilmore, Linn County; Sixth District, Gen. Jas. B. Weaver, Davis County; Seventh District, Warren S. Dungan, Lucas County; Eighth District, P. T. Shaup, Taylor County; Ninth District, Isaac Pendleton, Woodbury County.

For Secretary of State, Josiah T. Young, Monroe County; Auditor of State, John Russell, Jones County, renominated; Treasurer of State, Capt. William D. Chrystie, Clarke County; Attorney-General, M. E. Cutts, Mahaska County; Register of the State Land Office, Col. Aaron Brown, Fayette County, renominated. The ticket is a good one, and the electoral ticket being an unusually strong one, comprising some of the very best men in the State. The following is the platform:

The representatives of the Republican Party of the State of Iowa, assembled in State Convention on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1872, declare their unceasing faith in the principles and platform adopted by the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, on the 6th day of June, 1872, and with honest pride refer to the history of the party in this State and the nation, and announce an abiding faith in its present integrity and future supremacy under the control of this organization. A gigantic rebellion has been crushed; four millions of slaves not only released from bondage, but elevated to all the rights and duties of citizenship; freedom of speech has been secured; the national credit sustained, the taxes reduced, and the commercial interests of the whole country nurtured and protected, producing a condition of individual and national prosperity heretofore unequaled. So marked, decisive and unmistakable has been the judgment of this country that the maintenance of the principles of the Republican Party are the only true guarantee of national prosperity and national security throughout the country, that at last the Democratic Party have nominally abandoned the principles which they have heretofore maintained, and announce their adhesion to the principles of the Republican Party, and are endeavoring to steal into power by nominating recreant Republicans. But with full confidence of our glorious triumph in the present campaign, both in this State and the nation, we hereby reiterate and reaffirm the great principles that have governed and controlled the Republican Party in the past, and pledge to the people their maintenance in the future.

Resolved, That the nomination of our present able, earnest and incorruptible Chief Magistrate, Ulysses S. Grant, for re-election to the Presidency of the United States, and of Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President, meets our unqualified and hearty approval.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the most rigid economy in the administration of the affairs of this State and the nation.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any legislation, State or national, that tends to unjustly discriminate between individual interest and the interest of corporations, believing that property, whether held by individuals or corporations, should bear their equal and just portion of the public burdens.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all further grants of land to railroad or other corporations, and that the public domain, which is the common heritage of the people of this country, should be sacredly held by the Government for the use and benefit of actual and bona fide settlers.

Resolved, That we hereby indorse the recommendation of President Grant that emigrants be protected by national legislation, and that all efforts on the part of the Government of State or nation to encourage emigration from foreign counties meet our approval, and we hereby commend the labors of the officers of this State in their efforts to encourage and secure emigration to the State of Iowa.

The resolutions were enthusiastically adopted, with hearty cheers for Gen Grant. A resolution was adopted recognizing the Iowa State Republican Association of Washington City, D. C., as doing a noble work for the party, and appointing J. W. Tabor of that city, a member of the State Central Committee. The Convention then adjourned.

Jacob Rich, of Dubuque, is Chairman of the State Central Committee. The Convention was composed of some of the best men of the party in the State. They report the prospect as unexpectedly good and brightening every day. The indications now are that we will give Gen. Grant little, if any, less than his majority of four years ago.

ARKANSAS.

Meeting of the Republican State Convention—Probable Nominee for Governor—Harmony in the Party.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 21.—The Republican State Convention met here at 12 M. for the purpose of nominating State officers and an electoral ticket. The Convention was called to order by Senator Powell Clayton, Chairman of the State Central Committee, and selected Hon. W. J. Warwick, of Pulaski County, as temporary Chairman. There was nothing done today beyond the selection of various committees, preparatory to permanent organization to-morrow. Gov. Hadley, the present incumbent, much to the regret of his friends and the party, declines to allow his name to go before the Convention. Judge Baxter, of Independence County, will probably be the nominee for Governor. Gov. Hadley will use his power and influence to secure the election of the entire State and national tickets. It is the largest Convention ever assembled in the State, and composed of the best representative men of the party. The utmost harmony prevails, and a good, strong ticket will be placed in the field to-morrow. Judge Baxter, who will doubtless be nominated, is an old resident and an original Union man, having been incarcerated in the Penitentiary of this State during the war for his devotion to the Union.

TENNESSEE.

Disorganized Assembly of the Democratic State Convention—Probabilities of a Split Ticket—Republicans Certain of Success.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 21.—The Democratic State Convention to nominate a Congressman at large and Electors, was held here today. It was most exciting. Ex-President Johnson has been canvassing Middle Tennessee, saying that he had amnestied rebels and now he wanted to be amnestied. He has been making war in the ring of rebel Generals now running for all the important offices in Tennessee. The latter slaughtered Johnson in today's Convention, in cold blood. The friends of Gen. Ben Cheatham had the Convention so packed that Johnson refused to go before it. His friends refused to participate in the deliberations, and many delegates withdrew from the Convention. Cheatham was unanimously nominated after a failure to break down the two-thirds rule. Ex-Senator Fowler was nominated for Elector, after a struggle, as a small sop to the Liberals. A Wilson County delegation announced that they would not support Fowler, or any but straight Democrats. They did not propose to be Greeleyized Yankees, or Yankee niggerized amalgamized. This demoralized many delegates who had said that they would support Greeley because he was a regular Democrat.

Col. Savage, of Warren County, made a long speech. He said for twelve years he had been a slave, and debarred of all the rights of a freeman. The tyrant's heel had been on the South; but there was now a new era dawning, and the Southerners would soon be freemen. He said when the war began Greeley wanted peace; while the war was going on he wanted peace, and after the war he wanted to put us back where we began. Greeley, he said, as President, will be the one thing needed, and all other things will be added to us. This revolution means a rapid countermarch of the American people to carry the Government back to where it was when the war began. The imprisoning of South Carolinians at Albany was a greater tyranny than George III. ever committed. They took Greeley, he said, not as a choice of evils, but as the hope of brighter days.

But a few counties over a half of the State voted in the Convention, and great anxiety prevails in political circles, as the Convention will probably disrupt the party. Johnson's friends demand that he should run independently. The Conservative Democrats fear that on account of so many rebels running for offices it will lose them the State. The Republicans are jubilant to-night. Cheatham's nomination makes three Congressmen in East Tennessee almost certain for the Republicans. The general impression here to-night among the best-informed is that Johnson will shortly declare himself as an independent candidate.

MISSOURI.

An Amalgamated Convention—Nominations to be Made Today.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 21.—The Democratic State Convention met in Jefferson City at noon today, with Gen. William Shields, of St. Louis, temporary Chairman. After appointing the usual Committees, a recess was taken until the afternoon. It is not expected that any nominations will be made today.

The Liberal Republican Convention met at the same time and place, Mr. Schuster, of St. Joseph, temporary Chairman.

Unification of the Liberals and Democrats in State Conventions.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 21.—In the Liberal Republican Convention at Jefferson City, this afternoon, a committee of fifteen was appointed to confer with a similar committee of the Democratic Convention and a committee of three was appointed to notify that Convention of the action taken. After a brief recess the latter committee reported that they had been well received by the Democratic Convention, and the Convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

GEORGIA.

Meeting of the Republican State Convention—Nomination of Governor.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 21.—The State Republican Convention met today. Seventy-two counties were represented. Judge Dawson A. Walker was nominated for Governor, and an electoral ticket put forth. Resolutions indorsing the nomination of Grant and Wilson were adopted.

OHIO.

The Labor Reform Party Withdraw from the Presidential Contest.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 21.—In answer to the call of the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Labor Reform Party, eleven delegates, who participated in the Labor Convention held in this city last February, assembled in Convention, in this city, today, and organized by electing E. M. Puett, of Indiana, President, and A. C. Cameron, of Illinois, Secretary. One delegate was present from Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, and eight from Ohio. Massachusetts was represented by proxy. A Committee appointed reported resolutions declaring it inexpedient at this late day to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President; that as Labor Reformers will not be represented at the coming Presidential election, this leaves all members of the Labor Union Party free to vote as they deem best; that the Convention advises the advocates of Labor Reform to use all their efforts to advance the principles of Labor Reform, and for a system of organization for the future government of the party; advising all Labor Reformers in those places where they have no candidates of their own to vote for those who have proven themselves most in sympathy with the principles of Labor Reform, and recommending the maintenance of their district organizations at all hazards.

Mr. Hugh Cameron, of Kansas, as a minority of the Committee, submitted resolutions in effect declaring it the duty of the Labor Reformers to abide by the decision of the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions, and support Greeley and Brown. After a lively discussion, the majority report was adopted, only Mr. Cameron voting against it. The Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

Sixth District Piebald Convention—A Row in the Happy Family.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 21.—The Liberal Republican and Democratic Congressional Convention of the Sixth District was held here today. Conference committees were appointed, but were unable to agree. The committee adjourned until this evening, when the Democrats nominated F. H. Hurd by acclamation, and Hiram Freeze, Liberal, for elector, who declined. The Liberal Committee, after passing a resolution repudiating the nomination of Mr. Hurd, adjourned without making any nomination.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22—A. M.—The barometer has continued highest over the Southern States, with light to fresh winds and generally clear weather. It has fallen from the East and Middle Atlantic Coast to the Upper Mississippi, and the lowest is probably central north of Lake Superior. Partly cloudy weather has prevailed over the New-England and Middle States, with occasional areas of rain; clear weather very generally northwest of the Ohio Valley, with fresh to brisk southerly winds from Kansas to Lakes Michigan and Superior, followed by northerly to westerly winds, and clear and clearing weather from Nebraska to Minnesota.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear weather generally continue over the Southern States east of the Mississippi. Southerly winds and partly cloudy weather for New-England. Southerly to south-westerly winds for the Middle States, increasing to fresh and brisk, with cloudy weather, and areas of rain from the northern portion of Ohio to the northern portion of New-England. Northerly to westerly winds, and clear and clearing weather extend eastward to Lake Michigan and Northern Illinois and Missouri by morning, and over lower Michigan by evening.

A Prominent Democrat Declares for Grant.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug 21.—Hon. Thomas Steere, last year the Democratic candidate for Governor of Rhode Island, made an address this evening at a Grant and Wilson meeting in Woonsocket.

Congressional Nominations in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 21.—L. Q. C. Lamar was nominated for Congress by the Conservative Convention of the First Mississippi District today. He was a member of Congress in 1860.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Prof. Winchell, of the Michigan State University, has accepted the Presidency of the Syracuse (New-York) College.

The reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic for Maine took place at Portland yesterday. The heavy rain made the arrivals by the morning train light, and delayed the excursion to the Island until noon. Gov. Perham and staff were among the guests.

The locomotive Florida, on the Atlantic and Gulf Road, exploded her boiler yesterday afternoon when about ten miles from Savannah, Ga. The engineer and fireman were scalded, and John M. Hucks, who was standing alongside the track, was mortally injured, and died an hour afterward.

The Committees of Conference recently appointed by the various temperance organizations of this State, to call a State Convention to be held after the nominations by the political parties, met in joint session at Syracuse yesterday, and determined to call a Union State Temperance Convention, to meet in the same city on the 19th of September next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The annual session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was held in the Congregation Church, Dubuque, Iowa, yesterday. About 150 members were in attendance. The congress proceeded to organize; various committees were appointed, and a number of new members were admitted; scientific subjects were assigned to the proper sections. Eighteen papers were filed with the Secretary for future reading. The Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Brentano (No. 33 Union-square) has received all the latest papers by the foreign mails. He spares no pains or expense to provide for the wants of all his customers, and consequently his store is the daily resort of all the lovers of good reading in the City. Even at this dull season of the year Brentano's is one of the most attractive stores in town. He now has the *Graphic* and *Illustrated London News*—both very interesting numbers—the *Academy, Nature, Punch,* the *Spectator,* and all the newest and best domestic or foreign publications.

Baltimore Bank Robbery.

To the Editor of the Evening Mail:

The loss by this adroit exploit of the burglars amounts to about $250,000, all of which would have been saved if the bank had been provided with one of *Marvin's Safe Protectors.*

No bank is secure without it, as we will demonstrate to those interested if they will favor us with an examination.

Having been practically tested for the past two years, we know what we are offering, and pledge our business reputation of the past *thirty-four years* as to its reliability.

This is worthy the attention of every bank, banker, jeweler, or any one having to keep valuable goods, such as silks, laces, velvets, &c.

MARVIN & CO., Safe Manufacturers,
—*Evening Mail.* No. 265 Broadway.

Use BURNETT'S KALLISTON after sea bathing. Its effect relieves the disagreeable action of salt water and the sun.—*Advertisement.*

For Mosquito Canopies for Beds, go to ROEBUCK'S, No. 58 Fulton-street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Public Library of Kentucky Drawing.

Ex-Gov. Bramlette, Agent for the above, writes to Major Thomas H. Hays, Manager, Branch-office, No. 609 Broadway, New-York, that the demand for tickets at the Home-office, and throughout the entire country, is increasing daily, and that the entire number will be sold by the 10th of September. New-York office open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Buy your tickets while you have choice of numbers. Send to Major Hays for circulars.—*Advertisement.*

Bay Rum.

The genuine "Double Leaf" brand, for sale to the trade only.

TAFT & TYLER,
No. 54 Cedar-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $45, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

KENNEDY—WILLS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 14, by Rev. D. M. Packier, HENRY J. KENNEDY, of Atlanta, Ga., to CARRIE P. WILLS, of Brooklyn. No cards.

WISER—BOGGS.—In this City, July 17, by Rev. Wm. Rollinson, JOHN WISER, of Philadelphia, to CARRIE J. BOGGS, of New-York City.

DIED.

ACKERMAN.—On Sunday, 18th inst., after a long and painful illness, MARY JOSEPHINE ACKERMAN, wife of Henry Ackerman, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Thirtieth-street Methodist Church, between 8th and 9th avs., on Thursday, Aug. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BAKER.—At Bethlehem, Penn., JOHN BAKER, of New-York, aged 57 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from Trinity Church, Bethlehem, Friday, Aug. 23, at 3¼ o'clock. Train leaves foot of Liberty-st. at 9 A. M.

COLTON.—Suddenly, at Lake George, on Monday, the 19th inst., LUCRETIA S., wife of Chas. B. Colton.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 294 Gates-av., Brooklyn, this afternoon, Thursday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock.

COMBS.—At Orange, N. J., in her 79th year, SARAH W. COMBS.

Funeral from the residence of Mrs. Mary McKee, Orange Junction, on Friday, Aug. 23, at 3¼ P. M. The relatives and friends are invited without further notice.

FITCH.—At Shrub Oak, Westchester County, Aug. 20, FREDERICK COE, only son of Theodore and Kate H. Fitch, aged 17 months and 13 days.

Funeral services at residence of parents, Yonkers, N. Y., on Thursday, 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

HOBART.—At Truro, Mass., Aug. 20, EVERETT, son of James T. and Sarah M. Hobart, in the 17th year of his age.

Funeral from the New Jerusalem Church, 35th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., at 3½ o'clock, Friday morning.

HODGSON.—In Providence, on Sunday, the 18th inst., HARRY LATHAM HODGSON, only child of Nathaniel H. and Emma L. Hodgson.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Aug. 22, at 4 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 65 2d-st., New-York City.

KELSEY.—At Watertown, N. Y., on Tuesday, 20th inst., HELEN E. KELSEY, widow of the late Charles Kelsey, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 540 Madison-av., New-York, on Friday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

LANE.—On Wednesday, Aug. 21, after a long and painful illness, N. B. LANE, aged 60 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Church, Bergen Point, N. J., on Friday, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Train leaves foot of Liberty-st. at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival at Bergen Point.

LEVERIDGE.—Suddenly, at Saratoga Springs, on Sabbath evening, Aug. 18, LUCY C., wife of J. W. C. Leveridge, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at her late residence, No. 57 West 38th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

MAXWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1872, JOHN MAXWELL, aged 63 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

OLMSTED.—At Saratoga, on Tuesday, Aug. 20, CLARA MAY, second daughter of Henry and Catharine M. Olmsted, aged 17 years.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents No. 240 West 38th-st., on Thursday, 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment at New-Haven, Conn.

SMITH.—At Turners, Orange County, on Sunday evening, 18th inst., MAGGIE JEANETTE, youngest daughter of Andrew and the late Amelia Drummond Smith.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 1,542 Atlantic-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, 22d inst., at 3 P. M.

SCHOONMAKER.—At the Highlands, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 21, BRIDGET, wife of Daniel Schoonmaker, in the 49th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 141 East 33d-st., on Friday, 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

SWIFT.—At Milbrook, N. Y., on the 20th inst., SUSAN, eldest daughter of the late Benah Swift.

Funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, I. G. Lane, Milbrook, Dutchess County, on the sixth day, (Friday) eighth month, (August) 23, at 1 o'clock P. M.

TORREY.—At Monmouth Beach, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Aug. 21, WILLIAM PARKS, infant son of John and Mary S. Torrey, aged 3 months and 18 days.

TYRRELL.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 20, JOHN HALLOCK, only child of John F. and the late Julia F. Tyrrell, aged 6 months and 16 days.

VAN NOSTRAND.—On Wednesday, Aug. 21, GRACE, daughter of James S. and Eliza L. Van Nostrand, aged 2 years, 4 months, 1 day.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, at 5 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, C. H. Amerman, Bergen-av., Jersey City.

The funeral of Mrs. Julia M. Jenkins will take place from the family residence, No. 184 West 11th-st., on Friday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

NEW-YORK LIBERAL CLUB.—The members of this organization are requested to attend the funeral of Prof. CHARLES L. BALCH, our late fellow-member and Corresponding Secretary, from the Friend's Meeting-house, corner 15th-st. and Rutherford-place, at 2 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon.

D. T. GARDNER, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

STANLEY'S EXPEDITION,
IN SEARCH OF
DR. LIVINGSTONE.

MESSRS. SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO. beg leave to announce that they have arranged with Mr. Stanley for the publication, in book form, of his account of the successful Herald search expedition after Dr. Livingstone, the great African explorer. This work will not be a rearrangement of the letters already published. It will be a complete narrative, entirely rewritten, of Mr. Stanley's expedition, and will describe, with the fullest details, all his thrilling adventures, and his long sojourn with Dr. Livingstone in the wilds of Africa. The volume will contain two hundred pages of letter press, numerous Wood-cut Illustrations from Mr. Stanley's own drawings, a Map of his route, &c., &c. Other particulars, as regards time of publication, &c., &c., will be duly given.

SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, Piles, Impotence, diseases of the Generative Organs, by HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
Tickets, $28; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers.
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The Mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 24, 1872, will close at this office on Wednesday at 12 M, on Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturday at 6 and 11 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

GRAY'S CANTHARIDINE BEATS every other preparation for producing hair. Price $2. Depot No. 31 Lafayette-place, New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS, Portraits, Flags, &c., at head-quarters, W. B. COBB, 107 Fulton-st., near William-st., N. Y.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS. Portraits painted from Original Copies. T. W. THORP, Manufacturer, 139 Fulton st., near B'dway.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in Fiftieth-street Church, between Broadway and 8th-av. Reports may be expected from delegates to the State Convention. Republicans generally are invited. JOEL W. MASON, President.
DAVID B. MELLISH, Secretary.

THE MEMBERS OF THE E. C. WILSON ASSOCIATION will meet at Ruperts' Hall, 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 23, at 8 o'clock, for the transacting of important business. By order of
JAS. B. McFARLAND, President.
JAMES BONESTILL, Secretary.

A SPLENDID HALL TO LET—FOR first-class balls, parties, weddings, dancing academies, private theatricals, &c.; fitted up in magnificent style; never before offered to let; situated on Broadway, between 42d and 43d sts. Apply to E. D. LAWRENCE, No. 1,468 Broadway, near 42d-st.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS, Bunting Flags and Painted Portraits, Canvass Banners, Transparencies, Club Banners, &c., at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, Painters and Manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st. Established 1841.

POLITICAL FLAGS—AT THE OLD stand, (established 1847,) corner Fulton and William sts. Manufactured by ANNIN & CO.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS, Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 15 Warren-st. SUSMAN & CO.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There was quite a numerous attendance at the Exchange, yesterday, Wednesday, August 21, the attraction being the Supreme Court sale of the premises known as the Stadt Theatre, comprising the theatre building and Hartman's Hotel, and the four-story brick house in the rear of the same, known as No. 21 Chrystie-street, and an area of land equal to about seven City lots, the same having a frontage on the east side of the Bowery of 39.10½ feet, which is designated as Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery, and a frontage on Chrystie-street of 25 feet, which is known as No. 21. The rest of the land lays in the centre of the block. The buildings are of a very inferior description, being very old, and, with the exception of the dwelling-house, are totally unfit for the purposes for which they have heretofore been used. The property was sold by Joseph McGuire, under the direction of Henry J. Cullen, Jr., Esq., referee, to satisfy judgment in foreclosure. The first bid made on the property was $110,000, and by very lukewarm bidding it was run up by $1,000 bids till the sum of $122,000 was reached. The auctioneer dwelt long and earnestly on that bid, and obtaining no advance, finally knocked it down for that sum to Mr. William A. Martin, who, it was stated, purchased it for speculation. There were but few large capitalists present, and among that few we noticed Mr. Calvin Stevens, Mr. William Lalor and Mr. B. P. Fairchild. The price realized was a little in advance of what the plaintiff in the suit expected the property would bring. He, however, through his agent, Mr. Henriques, bid the property up to $121,500, and then dropped it. The opinion of most of those present who were competent to judge was that the property brought about its full value.

No other business pertaining to real estate was transacted at the exchange.

The following real estate is advertised to be sold at the Exchange today, Thursday, Aug. 22:

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Philip L. Wilson, Esq., referee, the lot of land and buildings situate on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, 150 feet east of First-avenue, 25 by 100.11. Also, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, one lot of land situate on the east side of the Grand Boulevard, 77.4⅞ feet south of Seventy-eighth street, 34.1 by 25.6½ by 30.5 by 25.9⅝. Also by order of Louis C. Lewis, Esq., referee, the lot and buildings situate on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, 150 feet east of First-avenue.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By Joseph McGuire.

Stadt Theatre and Hartman's Hotel, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery, and 5-story brick house, No. 21 Chrystie-st., and irregular shaped plot of land, 39.10½x159x75x100x25x189.7x20x7.6x40x 69.8½	$122,000

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Aug. 21.

Boulevard, e. s., 24.11 ft., s. of 138th-st., 75x128x 79x153.9	$24,000
Jane-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 4th-st., 25x68	5,000
Sheriff-st., e. s., (No. 86,) 25x100	3,500
16th-st., n. s., 190.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 23x92	Nom.
28th-st., s. s., 305.2 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x130.9x32x130. 9½ part	10,000
22d-st., n. s., 647 ft. w. of 5th-av., 23x98.9	40,000
39th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	4,200
54th-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5; 55th-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5	42,000
58th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 1st-av., 0.4x100.4x1.6x 100.4	2,000
78th-st., s. s., 144 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x102.2	nom.
118th-st., n. s., 180 ft. w. of 2d-av., 15x100.11	10,700
1st-av., w. s., 99.8 ft. n. of 35th-st., 25x100	15,000
1st-av., e. s., 60 ft. n. of 56th-st., 20x94	8,250
4th-av., e. s., 51.2 ft. n. of 77th-st., 51x100; 77th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x102.2	31,000
9th-av., e. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 60th-st., 25x100	12,000
11th-av., e. s., 25.2 ft. n. of 96th-st., 50.6x100	8,000

LEASES.

2d-av., No. 951, 4 years, per year	$1,200
Pearl-st., No. 468, 6 years, per year	1,200
28th-st., No. 8 W., furnished, 1 year, with privilege, per year	4,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE or TO LEASE for a term of years the property known as No. 6 East 23d-st., 50 feet by half the block. ALSO, the property No. 7 East 22d-st., 26 feet 8 inches by half the block, connecting with the above. For terms and particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

AUGUST FREE REGISTER,

With new complete map of New-York City, and forty-four pages valuable information of real estate, &c.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

A PARK-AV. FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop thoroughly-built modern and massively-finished brown-stone dwelling, in the most select location on that avenue; 25x65, lot 80 feet. For sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE—WELL LOCATED IN A CENTRAL position, a first-class four-story brown-stone house, 25 by 65 feet, all improvements, and in perfect repair throughout; lot 25 by 150 feet; possession given; price $25,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ON 53D-ST., near 6th-av., a four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, with gas-fixtures, mirrors and shades. The house is in most complete order, and possession can be had at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE PARK, FOUR-story substantial brown-stone residence, every convenience and handsomely furnished; price, $80,000; unfurnished, low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 226 5th-av., and No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN HARLEM—A FRAME house, containing seven rooms, gas and Croton water; desirable location; five minutes' walk from steam-boats, steam-cars and Third-avenue cars. Apply to W. J. DAVIDSON, No. 2,380 4th-av., Harlem.

TWO FULL LOTS, SITUATE ON A WIDE street, less than fifty feet off the Riverside Park-drive; will be sold to a prompt purchaser at a low price. Apply to F. I. DOELGER, No. 25 Park-row.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THE UPPER END of the City, only $800 each. G. LESPINASSE, No. 112 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE three-story dwelling-house No. 153 Columbia-st., on Brooklyn Heights; part can remain on mortgage.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY FOR SEVEN DOLLARS.

$7. $7. $7.

A full covenant and warranty deed of building lots, 25x90, in the towns of

BABYLON AND ISLIP,

on the South-side Railroad, Long Island, for

SEVEN DOLLARS.

No mortgage. No after payments.

For sale at the office of the

NATIONAL BUREAU OF MIGRATION,

No. 20 State-st.,

or at the principal office of the

SUBURBAN LOT ASSOCIATION,

No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

M. RAMOS, President.

ED. B. ECKER, Secretary.

FOR SALE AT RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND,

A variety of new and elegant cottage and mansion houses; situation the prettiest on South-side Railroad; high and airy; healthy, and restricted against all nuisances; only thirty minutes (seven miles) from ferry; terms favorable. Apply to O. B. FOWLER, Richmond Hill, or to ROWLAND R. HAZARD, Jr., No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND,

Twenty-three acres at Edgewater, adjoining Cunard estate; several building sites of unsurpassed beauty; whole Edgewater district thoroughly drained, and healthy; moderate price; easy terms; a bargain. ROWLAND R. HAZARD, Jr., No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine.

FOR SALE—OR WILL ADVANCE $25,500 or more in an exchange for City property, an elegant residence and fifty, or any part of 300 acres of land, on the east bank of the Hudson, above New-Hamburg; farm part will be sold separately if desired; the place has the appearance of an elegant park, and can be subdivided into several choice building plots; scenery unsurpassed; two graperies, hot-house, farmer's house, and all buildings in perfect order. Address J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, WITHIN the inclosure known as "The Park," a variety of building sites, each having an extensive river view; gas and water-pipes are laid through the property, conferring all the conveniences embraced in the City residences; all the purchase-money can remain on mortgage, if the property be improved. Apply to H. M. COLES, on the premises.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, (WOODSIDE,) N. J., on the Newark and Paterson Railroad, a conveniently-located house, containing nine rooms, with bath-room, furnace, water, &c.; price, $5,000, one-half cash. For particulars address M. E., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

FARMS—LARGE AND SMALL, FOR SALE in New-Jersey, within thirty miles of the City, with great prospective value. Apply to S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 104 Broadway, one door from Pine-st.

RIVERSIDE, ON THE SOUND.—Beautiful shore-front residence for sale; eleven rooms, modern improvements; near depot; immediate possession. J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

200,000 ACRES WESTERN LAND for sale in block. **O. N. CUTLER, No. 58 Broadway.**

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of the LODI PRINT WORKS, Bankrupts—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, made in the above-entitled matter on the 3d day of August, 1872, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, the 6th day of September, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., upon the premises, at the Lodi Print Works, so called, in the Township of Lodi, in the County of Bergen and State of New-Jersey, the estate of said bankrupts, mentioned and described in a certain mortgage of said Lodi Print Works to H. J. Libby & Co., bearing date the 15th day of April, 1871, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Bergen, in the State of New-Jersey, free and clear from the incumbrance of said mortgage, and free and clear from any and all other incumbrances, said estate being all those two certain lots, tracts or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, and the machinery thereon or therein, whether the same be fixed or movable, which premises are situated in the Township of Lodi, in the County of Bergen and State of New-Jersey, and are bounded and described as follows, to wit:

The first lot beginning in the south-westerly corner thereof, at a point in the easterly line of a street of forty feet in width running along the westerly line of said lot; from thence running (1) north forty-four degrees and forty-two minutes east, three hundred and fifty-seven feet and five-tenths of a foot along the easterly line of said street; thence (2) south forty-four degrees and thirty minutes east, two hundred and eighteen feet and five-tenths of a foot; thence (3) south forty-four degrees and forty-two minutes west, three hundred and fifty-seven feet and five-tenths of a foot; thence (4) north forty-four degrees and thirty minutes west, two hundred and eighteen feet and five-tenths of a foot to the point of beginning, containing one acre and seventy-nine hundredths of an acre, bounded northerly, easterly and southerly by other lands of said Robert Rennie, and westerly by said street.

The second lot, beginning in the south-easterly corner thereof, at a point in the centre of the public road leading from Paramus to Acquackanock; from thence running (1) north sixty-four degrees and thirty-nine minutes west, one hundred and ninety-three feet and four-tenths of a foot; thence (2) north twenty-two degrees and forty-one minutes east, seventy-two feet and three-tenths of a foot; thence (3) north sixty-five degrees and forty-three minutes west, one hundred and fifty feet and two-tenths of a foot; thence (4) north thirteen degrees and fifty-nine minutes west, one hundred and eighty-six feet to the centre of the Saddle River Brook, then returning to the place of beginning; from thence running through the centre of said public road (5) north eighteen degrees and fifty-eight minutes east, four hundred and fifty-four feet and five-tenths of a foot; thence, (6,) still through the centre of said road, north twenty-two degrees and forty-eight minutes east, three hundred and fifty-four feet and eight-tenths of a foot; thence (7) north sixty-seven degrees and twenty minutes west, to the centre of the Saddle River Brook; thence down stream through the centre of said brook, the several courses and distances thereof to the end of the fourth course. Bounded southerly by other lands of said Robert Rennie, known as the Lodi Chemical Works; westerly by the middle of said Saddle River Brook; northerly by other lands of said Robert Rennie, and easterly by the centre of said public road. Also, all the buildings and erections upon said lot, with all machinery, boilers, fixtures, engines, copper rollers, and other apparatus used in printing, bleaching, dyeing and engraving. Also the dam and all the water-rights and privileges connected therewith, or appurtenant thereto, as now constructed, erected and used, with the privilege of entering upon lands of said Robert Rennie, adjacent to said dam and water-rights, for the purpose of cleansing, repairing and rebuilding the same.

Excepting and reserving to the said Robert Rennie, his heirs and assigns, a right of way over the lands taken and occupied by the railroad-track leading from the Lodi branch of the Hackensack and New-York Railroad to the Lodi Chemical Works, as said track is now laid down and located, with free leave and liberty at all times to pass and repass in, by and over said track, with engines, cars and trucks, and also the right to enter and repair said track with workmen and laborers.—Dated the 6th day of August, 1872.

SAMUEL PLUMMMER,
United States Marshal.
By J. C. BAILEY, Deputy.

ABBOTT BROTHERS, Attorneys, No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York.
aus-aw4wTh.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. BLAKE, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of the above named bankrupt, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, on MONDAY, 16th of September, 1872, at 12 M., all his right, title and interest in the following assets belonging to said bankrupt estate: Land warrant No. 48,617, viz.: the north-east quarter of section 34, in township 96 north, range 46 west, in the district of lands subject to sale, at Sioux, Iowa, containing 160 acres; land warrant No. 46,964, located viz.: the south-west quarter of section 35, in township 96, north range, 46 west, in the district of lands subject to sale at Sioux City, Iowa, containing 160 acres; land warrant No. 48,600, located, viz.: the south-east quarter of section 34, in township 96, north, of range 46 west, in the district of lands subject to sale at Sioux City, Iowa, containing 160 acres; land warrant No. 44,325, located, viz.: the north-east quarter of section 35, in township 96, north, of range 46 west, in the district of lands subject to sale, at Sioux City, Iowa, containing 160 acres; land warrant No. 38,207, located as follows: The north-west quarter of section 35, in township 96, north, of range 46 west, in the district of lands subject to sale, at Sioux City, Iowa. Terms of sale, cash, and to be confirmed by the Court.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

BANGS & NORTH, Attorneys, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28, AT 12 M., AT Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway: TOMPKINS-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—Five lots on east side, 100 feet south of Myrtle-av., and two lots on south-west corner of Willoughby-av.; all ready for immediate improvement; neighborhood unexceptionable, and close to horse cars. Maps at 77 Cedar-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET—HANDSOME FULLY-FURNISHED brown-stone house on Murray Hill, between 5th and 6th avs., for one or more years to a private family; rent, $350 per month. CHAS. W. WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS TO LET containing all modern improvements; elegantly furnished, with private table only. No. 31 West 32d-st.

STORES, &C. TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—A LARGE BASEMENT, WITH two ovens, suitable for bread and pie bakery, corner 33d-st. and Broadway and 6th-av., old stand. WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SILVER MINING COMPANY, OF SILVER ISLET, LAKE SUPERIOR, NO. 52 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1872.

A dividend of three dollars ($3) per share has been this day declared upon the stock of the above-named company, payable on the 3d day of September next, to stockholders of record on that day. The transfer-books will be closed from the 28th instant to the morning of Sept. 4. Checks for the dividend will be mailed to parties entitled to the same.

C. A. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Aug. 14, 1872.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that a cash dividend of Five per Cent. has been this day declared upon the preferred and common stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York, on the 2d of September next, to holders of said stock who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 20th day of August inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and will be reopened for transfers on the 3d of September next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SECOND DIVIDEND.

The undersigned, receiver of the Astor Fire Insurance Company, hereby gives notice to the creditors of the said Company that he will pay a second dividend of twenty (20) per cent. on all adjusted claims against the said Company, on and after FRIDAY, the 16th day of August 1872, at his office, No. 152 Broadway. JAMES YEREANCE, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1872.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 9, 1872.

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED quarterly dividend of this Company, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum, free of Government tax, on the guaranteed stock, will be paid on and after Sept. 1, proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 15th inst., and reopen Sept. 3.

GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDON HAT-BLOCKING COMPANY, NO. 29 MERCER-ST. NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1872.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after Sept. 2.

The Transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M., Aug. 25, to Sept. 3.

J. PLUME, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., Payable on and after the 19th inst.

J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight. SIX per Cent. interest on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $10,358,279 88.

DEPOSIT TODAY IN THE SAVINGS BANK chartered by the United States. Send for circular, No. 126 Bleecker st. ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

FINANCIAL.

TRAFFIC GUARANTEE AND REDEMPTION BONDS

7 per cent. Gold Interest.

Mortgage $15,000 per Mile.

Completed and Fully Equipped Railway,

228 Miles Long,

Entirely Within the STATE OF ILLINOIS.

FIRST MORTGAGE, SINKING FUND, GOLD BONDS OF THE

Springfield and Illinois South-eastern Railway,

INTEREST PAYABLE FEBRUARY AND AUGUST, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, AT THE

Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, IN NEW-YORK.

PRICE, 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

These Bonds, representing an unusually light Mortgage upon a Finished Railway, fully equipped, extending centrally through one of the richest and most populous States of the Union, remarkable for the great success of its different Railways, offer unusual inducements to the investor seeking a **PROFITABLE AND SAFE SECURITY.**

The holder of this Bond has the right to vote at all elections.

By the terms of a Traffic Guarantee Contract with the well-known

Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway,

(four of whose Directors, including the President and Vice-President, are also DIRECTORS IN THE SPRINGFIELD AND ILLINOIS SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY,)

A large number of these Bonds will be purchased by lot semi-annually AT PAR and Accrued *Interest, giving the fortunate holders Eleven per cent. Profit on their investment, besides nearly Nine per cent. Interest.*

We respectfully invite the attention of all Capitalists to this Security as a particularly safe and desirable one.

Pamphlets and Maps with full particulars furnished by us on written or personal application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,

NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

Financial Agents of the Company.

ELEVEN PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

STATE LOAN OF ARKANSAS,

7 PER CT. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS.

A LIMITED NUMBER OFFERED.

AT 70 CENTS AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

In these Bonds "the faith and credit of the State are solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the payment and redemption of the principal and interest on each and every bond."

THE

ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY,

BY

SPECIAL MORTGAGE INDORSEMENT

PLEDGE THEIR SPLENDID ENDOWMENT OF LANDS, RAILROAD ROLLING STOCK, STATION-HOUSES AND ALL OTHER PROPERTY FOR THE FAITHFUL PAYMENT OF INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL, MAKING THIS A

DOUBLE AND UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

Interest payable April and October, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
Bankers, No. 49 Wall-St.,
NEW-YORK

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

No. 11 Nassau-st., New-York,

OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE OF THE

BONDS OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT. MATURING 1892.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

This county contains the City of Chicago. The debt is small and the security undoubted. For further particulars apply as above.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF MISSOURI.

The Bonds are due Oct. 1, 1889. Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1 AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE. Whole amount of the loan $500,000.

The Road runs from Leavenworth to Atchison, Kansas, 21 151-1000 miles, and is leased to the Pacific Railroad of Missouri until Dec. 31, 1889. By the terms of this lease the Leavenworth, Atchison and North-western Railroad receives 45 per cent. of the gross earnings, but never less than $42,500 per annum.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI AGREES TO DEPOSIT THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THESE BONDS IN THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

The Road has been in operation under this lease for the past two years.

We can, therefore, confidently recommend these Bonds as a first-class security in every respect, and advise investment in them, as we are enabled to offer them at the LOW PRICE OF 85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.
NORTHRUP & CHICK, No. 6 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, HOUSATONIC AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 137 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company is hereby called, to be held at this office, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To take action on the acceptance of a resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut at its May session, 1872, affecting the charter of the Company and its powers and privileges in that State.

2. For the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon an agreement for the consolidation of this Company and its railroad with the Company and railroad of the Southern Westchester Railroad Company, made and entered into by the directors of said Company respectively. S. SERGEANT, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN WESTCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company is hereby called, to be held at this office, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon an agreement for the consolidation of this Company and its railroad with the Company and railroad of the New-York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad Company, made and entered into by the directors of said Companies respectively.

S. SERGEANT, Secretary.

LOST—ON OR ABOUT OCT. 11, 1871, BY H. KENNEDY & CO., Brokers, No. 11 Broad-st., New-York, certified number, 2,470 for ten (10) shares of the CAPITAL STOCK OF THE BANK OF NORTH-AMERICA, (in New-York.) The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to them at their office, No. 11 Broad st.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000.

A PRIME INVESTMENT AT A LOW PRICE.

THE

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND 30 YEARS'

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

AT

90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER AT UNION TRUST COMPANY.

This road is the western link in the new AIR LINE from BUFFALO to CHICAGO, and runs from the Detroit River to Chicago in nearly a straight line.

The road is a part of the same line as the Canada Southern, and is being built by the same men, viz.: Milton Courtright, John F. Tracy, David Dows, Wm. L. Scott, Henry Farnam, R. A. Forsyth, John M. Burke, M. L. Sykes, Jr., all directors either in the Chicago and North-west or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; Geo. Opdyke, of the Midland Road; Sydney Dillon, Daniel Drew, John Ross, David Stewart, Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent railroad men.

The road, like the Canada Southern, will have steel rails (sixty pounds to the yard) throughout; is practically straight and level, much shorter, and can be run more quickly and with greater safety than any other road connecting Buffalo and Chicago.

Twenty-five miles are finished and running; seventy-five miles more are so far advanced as to be finished by Jan. 1, and the entire road will be completed during the ensuing year. Steel rails and ties for one-half the entire road have already been purchased.

The builders of the road control enough of its Chicago feeders to obtain for it a profitable business from the start, having projected the line to accommodate existing business, and having seen the necessity for another trunk line between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard, located expressly with the view of obtaining the cheapest transportation practicable.

The branch lines will make the shortest connections between Chicago and Toledo and Chicago and Detroit, as well as between all these points and Buffalo.

The Canada Southern Bonds, in every particular like these, were eagerly taken, the last of them several weeks ago, by the best class of investors, and were on the market a shorter time than any other railroad loan of like amount for years past.

The proceeds of these bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the same confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and regard them as in every way a choice security.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

NO. 34 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, SAM'L D. DAVIS.
Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,

NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE,

NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale, and confidently recommend as a safe investment, the First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Bonds of the

MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,

Of which more than sixty miles are already in operation, and the iron is being laid on the balance of the line at the rate of half a mile per day.

☞ No bonds issued except on road fully finished and equipped, and mortgage but $18,000 per mile.

NEW-YORK DIRECTORS:

JESSE HOYT AND A. H. BARNEY.

Full particulars, with maps, pamphlets, &c., furnished on application personally or by letter.

Price for the present, 92½ and accrued interest.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND.
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Mortgage of $400,000 on the land and Masonic building at the corner of 6th-av. and 23d-st., New-York.

Cost of land and building, when completed, $1,000,000. Principal of bonds payable 1891. Interest 7 per cent. Coupons payable semi-annually, March 15 and Sept. 15, at the office of the Union Trust Co.

A few of these bonds remaining unsold can be had upon application to O. D. ASHLEY & CO., Bankers, No. 37 New-st.

TEN PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.

Principal and interest payable in New-York. The safest and most desirable of bond investments.

FOR SALE BELOW PAR.

Also, Nebraska School bonds, at prices that will pay the investor twelve to fifteen per cent. interest.

FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

BONDS OF CITY OF ST. PAUL, MINN., Eight per Cent. Semi-annual interest in New-York.

For sale at par and interest by FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY,

OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.

(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed. All past due installments must be paid with interest at time of subscription.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is **$414,700**, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of **$136,280 97**, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand **$1,250,000** of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC,
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
MISSOURI PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over **$6,000,000**, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

A point of incidental but great importance to those seeking security is the fact that the Company own thirty acres of land in Chicago, which leading real estate dealers say will be worth, in six years, at least $1,000,000 an amount equal to the whole proposed capital.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 38,137 feet of bridges, 18 turning tables, and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing **$3,400,000**, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of **$373,482 14**, or at the rate of **$224,089 28** *per annum*, being over **50** *per cent.* upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from **$50,000 to $75,000** per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from **20 to 25** *per cent. per annum* on the full amount of capital, **$1,000,000**, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring, the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York.
Sole Financial Agents in the East.

FIRE REINSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA.

Cash Capital $500,000, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

This Company is chartered by the State of New-York; is the first institution of the kind in this country, and is modeled after the Reinsurance Companies so long and favorably known in Germany, Austria and Russia for their large dividends.

There is no personal liability of stockholders.

DIRECTORS:

EMIL SAUER, President German-American Bank.
Gen. JOHN A. DIX, No. 3 West 21st-st.
THOMAS W. PEARSALL, No. 52 Wall-st.
WILLIAM MILES, President Sixpenny Savings Bank.
GEO. P. POLLEN, formerly of Pollen & Colgate, No. 9 Waverley-place.
LEOPOLD SCHMIDT, of Jansen, Schmidt & Rupertì, No. 68 Broad-st.
FRED'K KUHNE, of Knauth, Nachod & Kühne, No. 51 Broad-st.
S. S. MARSHALL, of Marshall & Verplank, White Plains.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, No. 424 East 23d-st.
THOMAS VARKER, of Lord & Taylor.
LANCASTER UNDERHILL, No. 634 Broadway.
WM. H. COX, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.
SAMUEL L. PARSONS, No. 163 Broadway.
JOHN W. DIX, No. 3 West 21st-st.
C. H. MEDAY, No. 542 Washington-st.
ADAM S. CAMERON, foot of East 23d-st.
JULIEN L. MYERS, of Laurence, Myers & Co., No. 35 South William-st.
S. MORRIS LOCKE, of Locke & Montague, No. 44 Cliff st.
JAMES C. COURTER, Mayor of the City of Yonkers.
WM. H. SCHERMERHORN, No. 260 West 52d-st.
CHARLES A. SILLIMAN, of Silliman & Co., No. 17 Coenties-slip.
OSCAR SMEDBERG, Counselor-at-law, No. 43 Wall-st.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, President.
JOHN W. DIX, Vice-President.
SAMUEL L. PARSONS, Secretary.
Temporary office, No. 163 Broadway.

The undersigned have been appointed Commissioners by the Board of Directors to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the "Fire Reinsurance Company," and will open books for such subscriptions on MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1872, at the German-American Bank, No. 120 Broadway.

EMIL SAUER.
WILLIAM MILES.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

CHOICE INVESTMENTS

IOWA MIDLAND RAILROAD 8 per cent. 30-year Bonds, guaranteed by the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD 7 per cent. Gold First Mortgage 30-year Bonds.

CARROL COUNTY (Iowa) 10 per cents.

For sale by

MARVIN BROS., No. 49 Exchange-place.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

Travelers' Credits. Circular notes and Sterling Exchange on UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Commercial and Travelers' Credits and Franc Exchange on PARIS.

Railway and other LOANS negotiated. Stocks and Bonds dealt in on commission. Interest on deposits.

COLUMBUS AND INDIANA CENTRAL INCOME BONDS wanted by HANNA BROS., Dealers in Railroad Bonds, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE INDIANA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL

RAILWAY COMPANY'S

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent.

SINKING FUND

GOLD BONDS,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

An East and West Air Line of 152 Miles, Indianapolis, Ind., to Decatur, Ill.

This road passes through a belt of the best settled and richest agricultural and mineral country of Indiana and Illinois, averaging thirty miles in width with no other East and West railway built or projected through it. It crosses, in Parke and Vermillion Counties, the rich

BLOCK COAL FIELD

of Indiana, which alone will supply an ample business.

Thirty miles through Douglass County, Illinois, just completed, opened and paid for.

Whole Western Division Montezuma to Decatur, eighty-five miles, to be finished in 1872. Grading nearly done and materials (except iron) already procured; bridge over Wabash ready for superstructure.

Eastern Division, sixty-seven miles, partly graded, and to be finished in 1873.

$1,300,000 IN CASH ALREADY EXPENDED ON THE ROAD, AND $1,500,000 REMAINING TO BE CALLED FROM TWENTY SUBSCRIBERS, AMONG WHOM ARE W. H. GUION, SIDNEY DILLON, JAY COOKE & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., J. SELIGMAN, HIBBARD, FOOTE & CO., AND PAUL S. FORBES, OF NEW-YORK; BENJ. E. BATES, OF BOSTON; HENRY LEWIS, OF PHILADELPHIA, AND G. M. PULLMAN, OF CHICAGO.

Besides its right of way the Company owns 32,000 acres of land, chiefly in Indiana, of which 2,000 acres are the best BLOCK COAL LANDS. It has also SUBSCRIPTIONS IN BONDS AND CASH from counties, towns and individuals of $700,000.

The road connects at both termini with the most important THROUGH RAILWAY LINES of the West, and being by many miles shorter than any other line, will be indispensable to them, while its local business alone will insure good dividends on its stock.

Bonds $1,000 each, payable to Union Trust Company, Trustee or bearer, July 1, 1901, in gold coin. Coupons, also in gold, payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York, or at Union Bank of London, at fixed exchange of £7 sterling.

SINKING FUND of 2½ per cent. a year on gross earnings to be invested by Trustee in Bonds at not exceeding par.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest, by the Financial agents of the Company,

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 14 Wall-st.

A Strong Security YIELDING

9 1-2 Per Cent. Interest.

We offer for sale at 85 and accrued interest in currency the First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Jacksonville, North-western and South-eastern Railway Company. After thorough investigation, we recommend them as an unquestionably safe investment. The trustees are the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and the interest is payable, free from Government tax, in New-York, London and Frankfort.

The issue of bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile on completed road, fully equipped, paid for, and in successful operation.

It traverses a great lumber-producing and rich agricultural and mineral district of Illinois, thickly settled, and forms a part of a great through route to the sea-board. It intersects and is fed at numerous important points by the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, the Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville Railroad, the Chicago and Alton Railroad, the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, the Terre Haute Railroad, the Vandalia and St. L. Railroad, the Illinois Central Railroad, and connects at Mount Vernon and Evansville with the important roads now centering there. In view of the above facts, this road must immediately secure a large and remunerative traffic, and ultimately become one of the greatest State lines in the country.

Pamphlets, which will be furnished on application, will give further and interesting information.

All marketable securities received in exchange at their full market price.

GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO.,

No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

Heidelbach, Frank & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,

ISSUE STERLING EXCHANGE

And Letters of Credit on all the principal cities of Europe.

Receive Deposits subject to Sight Drafts, and allow Interest on Daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent. per Annum.

Issue Certificates of Deposit,

Negotiate State, Municipal and Railroad Loans in Europe, through their house.

HEIDELBACH, GANS & CO.,

BERLIN, GERMANY.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

Correspondents in London:

CITY BANK OF LONDON.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,

METALS,

No. 292 PEARL-STREET,

Near Beekman-st., **NEW-YORK.**

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—SINGLY OR TOGETHER, three valuable stands in West Washington Market; a good chance to commence business on a small capital; will be sold cheap. For particulars, apply at No. 86 Park-place.

HELP WANTED.

HOUSE-WORK.—WANTED A WOMAN or girl to do the general house-work of a family of four, (two children,) residing at Mount Vernon, N. Y., forty-six minutes' ride on the New-Haven Railroad from 27th-st. A neat tidy person can find a pleasant, comfortable home and $10 per month wages, by applying to Mr. MARQUAND, No. 510 Broadway.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT INTELLIGENT and industrious saleswomen in all departments of fancy goods; experienced saleswomen preferred; must be correct at figures and have good references. Apply at the desk of the Superintendent, between 2 and 4 P. M.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT SMART WOmen as cashiers; must be quick and correct at figures and good judges of money; best of references required. Apply between 2 and 4 P. M., at the desk of the Superintendent.

RETAIL DRY-GOODS SALESMAN WANTED—By JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, Nos. 126 and 128 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE FANCY goods store, a boy to enter goods; must be a good and rapid writer, and quick at figures. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 4,879 New-York Post-office. Salary first year, $250.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND A meat-stand; must understand the care of a horse. Apply at No. 30 Atlantic Market, South Brooklyn.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE retail dry-goods business. LORD & TAYLOR, Broadway and 20th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ALL IN WANT OF GOOD, RELIABLE help in any capacity, for City or country, suited immediately at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

ATTENTION, GIRLS.—EXCELLENT SITuations ready this day for all experienced servants, small girls and girls lately landed, at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

A. PELTON & CO., NO. 645 6TH-AV., NEAR 38th-st., formerly with Bedell, 4th-av., supply Protestant and Catholic servants for City and country.

CHAMBER-MAID — HOUSE-WORK.—By two very respectable young Swedish girls in a private family, together or separate; one to do upstairs work, the other general house-work in a small family. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do general work in a small family; would go a short distance in the country; testimonials good. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR nurse, by a very respectable young girl; is fully competent in each branch; can take the entire charge of dining-room; very best testimonials. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBER-maid and waitress' situation by a German young woman; very respectable; excellent waitress and chamber-maid; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID—WAITRESS.—TWO superior English girls would like situations together in hotel or private family as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply for three days at No. 2 Broadway, second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid, to assist in washing and ironing, or nurse and chamber-maid; excellent reference. Call at No. 331 East 22d-st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A SITUATION BY A young woman to do chamber-work and waiting in a small family. Can be seen at No. 423 6th-av.

COOK — KITCHEN-MAID. — BY TWO very respectable Protestant women, mother and daughter, situations together; the mother as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; the daughter as kitchen-maid; has twelve years' reference from last place; no objection to the country. Apply at office No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A middle-aged woman as cook, either in hotel, restaurant, summer-house or boarding-house; either meat or pastry cook; has cooked in several of the best hotels in the City; best City reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK, WHO understands all kinds of cooking, French and English, boning, larding, game, soups; is a good bread and biscuit baker; can make all kinds of creams, desserts, preserves. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., French Office.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT MIDdle-aged woman, a situation as cook; is thorough in all its branches, meats, soups, pastry, jellies, creams; good baker, &c.; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN WOMan, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French, English and German cooking, boning, larding, &c.; excellent reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK, &c.—A SUPERIOR SWEDISH GIRL, speaking English, would like a situation, in this City or Brooklyn, as first-class cook and laundress. Apply, for three days, at 2 Broadway, second floor.

COOK.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN, as plain cook and baker; wash and iron; good City references. Call at No. 447 West 31st-st.

COLORED RELIEF, ROOM NO. 69 EAST 10th-st., near Broadway, furnishes colored servants directly from the South.

EMPLOYERS WANTING FIRST-CLASS colored servants, male and female, for every capacity, should call at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th-av.

GERMAN SERVANTS—FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. Mrs. LOWE.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A REALLY trustworthy, sensible American woman as house-keeper, or lady's maid and house-keeper; is accustomed to household duties; a good seamstress; can cut dresses; is kind in sickness, and would keep house for an aged couple where one girl is kept; a good salary is desired but no unreasonable demands; best reference; Christian household preferred. Call or address No. 334 6th-av.; inquire for Mrs. A. S.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation to do general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE American girl, to do house-work in a small family; or as chamber-maid. Call for two days at 39th-st., corner 3d-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-KEEPER. — A THOROUGHLY-competent English woman as house-keeper; understands her duties in every respect; excellent reference. Call or address No. 346 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID. — A FIRST CLASS GERman lady's maid, highly recommended; speaks English and French; wishes to go to Europe with a family; she is accustomed to travel; can act as courier. Can be seen from 4 to 6 P. M., at the drug-store corner Lexington-av. and 32d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—FOR THE COUNTRY OR City, a laundress' situation by a Protestant young woman; first-class laundress; French fluting, and all kinds of fine work in the best manner. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION AS FIRST-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; has four years' City reference. Call at No. 26 East 40th-st., between Park and Madison avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOman, situation as laundress; competent in all its branches; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A NURSE and seamstress' situation, by a Protestant German young woman; very respectable; good seamstress, operator, &c.; experienced nurse; country or City. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS nurse to take care of children or an invalid; excellent references. Address Box No. 50 *Times* Uptown Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION IN THE country; has first-class City reference. Call or address No. 80 Horatio-st., for two days.

WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress in a private family; would go as parlor-maid or chamber-maid, and assist with washing; has good City reference; City or country. Call at No. 246 3d-av., near 20th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman, a situation as first-class waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PRESbyterian woman, a situation as waitress, and would do chamber-work in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 179 Madison-st.

MALES.

COACHMAN, &c.—SITUATIONS FOR A man and wife (Protestants) on a gentleman's place, the man as coachman, plain gardener, and general useful man, the wife as cook and laundress, or would do the house-work for a small family; both are very reliable, steady, and trustworthy persons; highly recommended. Apply at No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE MAN AND and wife, age twenty-six years, with good recommendations, wish situations; man as coachman; will milk, assist in the garden, &c.; wife is a good cook, dairy-maid and laundress; or would live in lodge or cottage. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITuation wanted by a respectable Dane, aged thirty-two; is a good driver and groom; can milk and do light farm-work; is willing to make himself useful about a place. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S AND cook or waitress' situations wanted by a respectable man and wife, Protestants; if preferred, would take cottage. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as first-class coachman, with twelve years' excellent City references. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 1,242 Broadway, in the saddlery-store.

EMPLOYERS WANTING FIRST-CLASS colored coachmen, waiters, porters, grooms, errand-boys, &c., should call immediately at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th-av.

GARDENER.—A RESPECTABLE MAN wants a situation as gardener; understands his business thoroughly; is a first-class landscape gardener; has the best of reference. Address or call on JOHN SCHMECK, No. 504 Canal-st.

GARDENER.—A SITUATION AS GARdener by a single man, capable of taking care of a gentleman's place, green-house, hot and cold graperies, fruits and flowers, vegetable gardening, &c. Address M. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, (American,) to take charge of a gentleman's place; is a good vegetable gardener and hostler; can milk, and is not afraid of work; good reference. Address JOHN MILEY, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY a married man aged forty; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands the management of graperies, greenhouses, flowers and vegetables. Address G. P., Henderson's seed-store, No. 35 Cortlandt-st.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTIcal gardener, English, age thirty-four, married, a situation on a large place, with glass preferred, and farm included; not afraid of work. Address E. D., care W. T. Collins, Stationer, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS first-class gardener. Inquire in store, No. 902 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN'S OR PORTER'S SITUATION in City or country wanted by a temperate, industrious Swede, aged thirty years, who can care and drive horses, milk, &c.; will act as porter in store, hotel or boarding-house. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—A FRENCHMAN, WHO also speaks German, wishes employment on a farm, or to make himself useful in any capacity. Call or address No. 621 6th-av.

SHIPPING.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND ATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all ilway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, orway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, eedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other oute or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.		WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.	
ustralia	Aug. 24	Iowa	Aug. 28
olumbia	Aug. 31	Britannia	Sept. 4
uropa	Sept. 7	Assyria	Sept. 11
nglia	Sept. 14	Caledonia	Sept. 18
dia	Sept. 21	Olympia	Sept. 25
alifornia	Sept. 28	Trinacria	Oct. 2

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. urrency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasw, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by turday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, 20; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at west rates, can be bought here by those wishing to nd for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to
ENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN OYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-ORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK ARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM NEW-YORK.	
otia	Wed'sday, Aug. 21	Algeria	Sat'day, Aug. 24
ina	Wed'sday, Aug. 28	Parthia	Sat'day, Aug. 31
ina	Wed'sday, Sept. 4	Calabria	Sat'day, Sept. 7
ssia	Wed'sday, Sept. 11	Abyssinia	Sat'day, Sept. 14
ba	Wed'sday, Sept. 18	Batavia	Sat'day, Sept. 21

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, ld, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, 5, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable rms. Steerage, $30, currency.

teerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through ls of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Anterp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Medrranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for erage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity ilding. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
W AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
EPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC,
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

ailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from erpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor h way.

LTIC	Aug. 24, 10 A. M.
PUBLIC	Aug. 31, 4 P. M.
EANIC	Sept. 7, 8½ A. M.
DRIATIC	Sept. 14, 3½ P. M.

om the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey y. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unaled, combining

AFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

oon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bathms in midship section, where least motion is Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these amers.

ATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. ose wishing to send for friends from the Old ntry can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, currency.

assengers booked to or from all parts of America, is, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, na, &c.

rafts from £1 upward.

or inspection of plans and other information, apply he Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. ills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

EKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
RTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NADA, WEBSTER..Saturday, Aug. 24, at 9:30 A. M.
IN, GRACE..........Saturday, Aug. 31, at 3:30 P. M.
EECE, ——..........Saturday, Sept. 7, at 8:30 A. M.
YPT, GROGAN........Saturday, Sept. 14, at 2 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

LVETIA, GRIGGS..Wed'sday, Aug. 28, at 2:30 P. M.
IN, LAWSON.......Wed'sday, Sept. 11, at 10:30 A. M.
NMARK, SUMNER, Wed'sday, Sept. 25, at 11:30 A. M.

in passage..............$75 and $65, currency
............................$28, currency
repaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queensn, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, curr

r further information apply at the Company's e, No. 69 Broadway
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
ARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

E LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN AM COMPANY will dispatch one of their firstfull-power iron-screw steam-ships from R NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, ollows:

SCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Aug. 21, at 3 P. M.
NHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE..Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
VADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Sept. 4, at 3 P. M.
BRASKA, Capt. GUARD..........Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.
OMING, Capt. WHINERAY......Sept. 11, at 12 M.
AHO, Capt. PRICE..............Sept. 18, at 3 P. M.

bin passage, $80, gold.
eerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, cury.
or freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

MAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

oyal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as fol:

Y OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Aug. 24, 10 A. M.
Y OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Aug. 31, 2 P. M.
Y OF NEW-YORK......Thursday, Sept. 5, 7 A. M.
Y OF PARIS............Saturday, Sept. 7, 8 A. M.
Y OF LIMERICK......Thursday, Sept. 12, 1 P. M.
Y OF ANTWERP.......Saturday, Sept. 14, 2 P. M.
each succeeding SATURDAY and THURS, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
t cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
London	80	To London	36
Paris	90	To Paris	38

assengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, den, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates. ckets can be bought here at moderate rates by perwishing to send for their friends. rough Bills Lading given on shipments of goods avre and Antwerp. afts issued at lowest rates. or further information, apply at the Company's e.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.

FORWOOD LINE OF STEAMERS TO JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.
DER CONTRACT TO CONVEY THE MAILS.

e contract for conveying the mails between Newk and Kingston, Jamaica, having been awarded His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica, to the rietors of this line, their first-class, full-powered steamers will be dispatched every month as fol, commencing in September next:

e steamer ST. THOMAS will sail from Pier No. orth River, MONDAY, Sept. 9.

ippers will be notified when she is ready to refreight.

mely notice will be given of the days of departure the monthly trips of this Company's steamers.

or rates of freight and passage—special attention g paid to insure the comfort of passengers—apply e owners,
LEECH, HARRISON & FORWOOD, Liverpool and London, or to their agents,
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., 88 Wall-st., New-York.
McDOWELL & BARCLAY, Kingston, Jamaica.

LY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

E GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

e splendid vessels on this favorite route for the tinent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as

ANCE..................DANRE.......Saturday, Aug. 24
LE DE PARIS....SURMONT....Saturday, Sept. 7
LAURENT..........LEMARIE....Saturday, Sept. 21
SHINGTON.........ROUSSAN...Saturday, Oct. 5

CE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

t cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

xcursion tickets at reduced rates.

ese steamers do not carry steerage passengers. merican travelers going to or returning from the tinent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this avoid both transit by English railway and the omforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving , trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO LONDON.

magnificent new steam-ship VIBILIA, 2,000 tons, Capt. C. H. I. BAKER, tended to sail on or about SATURDAY, Aug. 24, 1872, from Pier 14, East River.

e above-named vessel is fitted up especially for India and China service, and has unrivalled accomation for a limited number of first and secondpassengers. The Vibilia is fitted up with piano, all the latest improvements, comprising baths, besides carrying an experienced surgeon and wardess. For freight or passage apply to
BRUCE & CO., No. 13 Broadway.

OR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

ITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

EGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d

TH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Aug. 23
RTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM..........Sept. 23
RRIMACK, Capt. WEIR...................Oct. 23

hese splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio aneiro, going and returning. For engagements ight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
ew-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, ing Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
Y OF MEXICO, Sherwood.........Friday, Aug. 30
Y OF HAVANA, Deaken, (Ha.........Wednesday, Sept. 4
EOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Sept. 11.
Y OF MERIDA, Timmerman....Thurs., Sept. 19.
r freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 31 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

amilies or gentlemen going to travel on the Cont of Europe, who can afford the expense of a rier, should never leave Paris without one. Their ices are invaluable in relieving the traveler from tiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passs, examination and conveyance of luggage, in seing the best accommodation, in protecting the eler from imposition and an infinity of annoys, to which they are exposed in various parts of Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers traveling servants may always be obtained by ying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue ger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Aug. 30.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. —, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan and Cape St. Lucas, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of 10th each month connects with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Aug. 28.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Aug. 31, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, THURSDAY, Aug. 22, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 24, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Aug. 27, from Pier No. 16, East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) Aug. 22.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Aug. 29.
COLUMBIA, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Sept. 5.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison av., corner 33d-st.

This day school will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Thorough English course. Daily instruction and practice in French and German. Primary Department; Infant Class.

Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

OSSINING INSTITUTE.

FOR YOUNG LADIES,
At Sing Sing, N. Y.
Will reopen SEPT. 17.
For particulars or prospectus address the Principal, Miss S. M. VAN VLECK.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway.—Boys preparing for business become quick at figures, rapid writers and correct book-keepers; such always succeed. Apply for particulars.

MISS COMSTOCK'S SCHOOL.

No. 32 West 40th-st., being duplicated by the connection of No. 34, the number of boarding pupils (always limited) will be increased this year to sixteen.
FOUR VACANCIES.
Further information may be obtained by circulars or personally, *at any time*, at the above address.
Miss Comstock will be at home from Sept. 1.
Fall term commences Sept. 24.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres.

MISS STEERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

MISS WHITCOMB'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND day school for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872. Address as above.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y.,
Rev. J. BRECKINRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector.
The next year will begin Sept. 17.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS MARY Y. BEAN'S

English, French and German Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 137 East 55th-st., reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 24.

MISS MACGREGOR'S

Day and Boarding School for young ladies, Flushing, L. I. Seventh year will open Sept. 17.

MONTROSE CLASSICAL AND MILITARY SCHOOL, South Orange, N. J., one hour from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad. An eligible and efficient school for boys, with modern improvements; spacious drill-room, armory and equipments, supplied by the State. Reopens Sept. 9. Rev. Dr. WILEY, Principal; J. W. Miley, Instructor in Mathematics and Upton's Tactics. Send for circular, as above.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE.—DAY AND boarding-school for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st.; only a few scholars will be received into the family, where they will have the comforts of a home. Pupils prepared for business, college, and engineering schools. Modern languages taught practically as well as thoroughly. Circulars and the school-roll may be obtained by addressing M. E. FEZANDIE.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—New Haven, Conn.—Limited to ten pupils. JOHN E. LOVELL, Principal. Terms reasonable. Begins Sept. 27. Testimonials from Gov. English, Bishop Williams, Dr. Bacon, H. W. Beecher, Prof. Dana, and present patrons. Send for circular.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16. Number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys. A few boarders taken. Circulars at PUTNAM'S, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at store under school.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The twenty-second year of this DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies will commence, Sept. 18; for circulars, application can be made at No. 138 Montague-st., or by letter to
CHAS. E. WEST, Principal.

MMES. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, LONG Island, four miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, by Flatbush-avenue cars, and ten minutes' walk from Prospect Park; a good home for boys, with excellent educational facilities. Fall session commences Sept. 2. Address Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, S. C. COLLINS, M. A., Principal.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the "Society of Friends." Fall term commences ninth month, 9th, 1872. For circulars, address J. LIPPINCOTT, Superintendent, Chappaqua, N. Y.

SUMMIT INSTITUTE.—FRENCH PROTestant Boarding School for boys and young gentlemen; studies in French and in English, ancient languages and sciences; number of pupils limited; good cares; will open Sept. 16. Address to the Principal, Rev. A. GORY, Summit, N. J.

NEW-PAULTZ ACADEMY, NEW-Paultz, Ulster County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 10. A first-class boarding-school; location healthful; superior advantages for a thorough and liberal education. For particulars apply to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, Principal.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Nos. 367—371 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 10. Young ladies' and young gentlemen's department. Kindergarten and boarding-school for young gentlemen. FEODOR THURM, Principal.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, corner 11th-st. opens Sept. 2. Improved course of instruction. Students can enter at any time. Call or send for circulars.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

UNION HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen Sept. 17. For circulars, with terms, &c., apply at No. 11 Pine-st., Room No. 7, or address Mrs. JAMES A. FLEURY, Principal.

MRS. DOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen TUESDAY, Oct. 1.

MME. BOOREAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEgin Sept. 3. For circulars apply to Mme. BOOREAM, Brookfield Center, Conn.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Tenth annual session of the Newburg (N. Y.) Institute will begin Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR.

FOR COLLEGE OR BUSINESS—A thorough preparation. Address
REV. E. B. EMERSON, Stratford, Conn.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER

Protestant French Institute

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN ONLY,
NOS. 126, 128, 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
NEAR MADISON PARK.

Eighteenth year begins Sept. 17. College, Business, West Point, Annapolis, German, Spanish, Primary Department, Gymnasium, Military Drill.

Catalogues with full details. Home after Sept. 2.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

STAMFORD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.

Twenty-third Year Begins Sept. 11.

Fits for Yale College and Sheffield Scientific School, or for active business. Salutary discipline and faithful instruction from the elementary English up. Military drill and boating. *A safe, healthy, happy home for boys.* For circulars, address
W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., Rector, Stamford, Conn.

MOUNT PLEASANT

MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING-SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing and elocution.

A thoroughly organized military department, riding-school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, New-York, will commence its sixteenth year Sept. 26, 1872. For full information, send for catalogue. Address D. C. VAN NORMAN, No. 17 West 42d-st., New-York.

MME. C. MEARS,

NO. 222 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Will re-open FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 1872.
Mme. MEARS will be at home after Sept. 1, 1872.
Circulars sent on application.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 88 MADISON-AV., between 28th and 29th sts., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872.
Applications may be made by letter until Sept. 1.

EDGEHILL MILITARY SCHOOL,

Merchantville, N. J.,
Four miles from Philadelphia,
(formerly located at Princeton, N. J.)
Rev. S. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.
Forty-fourth Annual Term begins Sept. 10.
Send for Circular.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREparatory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL, No. 129 East 24th-st., lately an instructor in Harvard, is limited to ten pupils. Instruction in modern languages and drawing. References: Presidents Eliot, Dean Gurney, Prof. Child, Cambridge; Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Governeur M. Ogden, Esq., E. A. Washburn, D. D., New-York. Term begins Sept. 20.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen. 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, New-York. 18th year. The School will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, 112 Broadway, or on application at the Institute, Station M.

NEW SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 117 EAST 36th-st., will open SEPT. 26; number limited; a few received into the family; classes for special studies; all teaching by experienced teachers; no extras. Circulars sent on request. Written or personal application as above.
ANNA C. BRACKETT,
IDA M. ELIOT.

PROF. THEO. B. COMSTOCK, B. S., LECTURER ON NATURAL HISTORY AND GEOLOGY, is prepared to make engagements in New-York, Brooklyn, and vicinity, for the next academic year. Address until Sept. 1, CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithica, N. Y.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their French and English Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. A study-class in which pupils, whose parents so desire, can prepare all their lessons under the care of a teacher will be continued.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, removed to No. 32 East 21st-st., WILL REOPEN MONDAY, SEPT. 23. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. References: Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Rev. William Adams, D. D., Dr. Thomas C. Chalmers, &c.

MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, formerly Warring's, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—An English and classical boarding-school for boys; grounds extensive, rooms large, instruction thorough; gymnastic drill—uniform, dark blue; begins Sept. 16. For catalogue, address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Prin.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Established 1860. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

MISS GANNON'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Academy for young ladies and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island, established 1866. Miss GANNON is assisted in the musical department, by her neice, Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated FIANISTE, from London.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ESTABLISHed in New-York in 1814, for young ladies and misses, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn.; French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
Mme. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

GLENWOOD BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, New-Hartford, Conn. Fall term begins Sept. 16. Terms moderate. Number of pupils limited to twenty. Superior advantages. Circulars with full particulars to be had at 194 Broadway, Room 9.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction; healthful and beautiful location; one of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDing pupils, are received by the Missis BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.; the ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AT FLEMINGTON, N. J.—Special advantages for the study of music. Address by letter, No. 207 Front-st., New-York.
Rev. GEO. S. WOODHULL, A. M.

MRS. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 175 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, will commence its nineteenth annual term, Sept. 16; no public exhibitions or entertainments.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 56 Washington-st.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—PLEASant home; thorough instruction; reference to patrons. Principal at Astor House Thursdays, from 1 to 4. Address S. S. HARTWELL, M. A., Unionville, N. Y.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND MILITARY ACADEMY, Peekskill, on the Hudson, commences Sept. 9. Z. S. SEARLE, Graduate of West Point, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHkeepsie, N. Y. Home School for Ladies, twelfth year. Specialties, music, modern languages and fine arts. Reopens Sept. 18.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 25. Circulars sent on application.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDson River Inst., Claverack, N. Y. Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Pres't. Term opens Sept. 9. 10 dep'ts. 18 instruct's. Deduction to gentlemen and ladies in normal class.

THE CHILTON HILL CLASSICAL and English Boarding School for boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9.
J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

MISS WHITTEMORE'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at New-Brighton, Staten Island, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE.—Fall term begins Sept. 12. For catalogues address H. A. DILKS, A. M., Pennington, N. J.

THE MISSES LANE WILL REOPEN their boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, at No. 49 West 48th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Apply by letter until Sept. 2.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND Miss AGNES L. JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 13 East 31st-st.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—The next session commences Sept. 18. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, MORRISANIA.—Ladies' Boarding School, reopens Sept. 11; beautifully located; thirty minutes from New-York. Send for circular. Mr. and Mrs. JACKSON, Principal.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS of the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 26th September.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Hudson, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 9. A native French teacher resides in the family.
Misses PEAKE, Principals.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

LATIN AND GREEK ARE TAUGHT gratuitously in Yonkers Military Institute, by Rev. Dav. Cole, D. D., late Greek Prof. New-Brunswick. BENJAMIN MASON, Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS BOTHE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school at Binghamton, N. Y., will open Sept. 5. French, English and German thoroughly taught.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—Home and tuition for boys at Elizabeth, N. J.
J. C. WYCKOFF, Principal.

PELHAM INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, reopens Sept. 9. S. PELHAM, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE,

AT
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

The Eighteenth Annual Session begins Sept. 11. First-class educational advantages for boys, with healthful location and beautiful grounds.

Special attention paid to Commercial Studies and Modern Languages.

Thorough training in English Branches, Latin and Greek by graduates of our best Colleges.

Circulars at Thomas Kirkpatrick's, No. 889 Broadway, or on application to
A. ARMAGNAC, A. M., } Principals
D. A. ROWE, A. B., }

H. C. SYMONDS

Will reopen his school for boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1872.

Candidates for West Point, Annapolis, or Polytechnic Institutes will find no better school in which to prepare.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.
For twenty-five young ladies, home and school advantages unsurpassed.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S,

MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.
Pupils return for next term on Sept. 17, 1872.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, is now open day and evening for pupils in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c. Gentlemen can secure private rooms.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., offers the best advantages in all branches. Located delightfully. Buildings new. Special preparatory course for Vassar College. Record of 1872, with full particulars, sent on application. Lectures 1872–3 by Prof. E. L. Youmans, Rev. John Hall, D. D., Prof. Maria Mitchell and Rev. F. B. Wheeler, D. D.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—This institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished teachers, and is, in every respect, first class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal.
REV. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPT. 24, at her new residence,
No. 25 WEST 52D-ST.,
Near 5th-av. and Central Park.

The COURSE OF INSTRUCTION is designed to COMBINE A THOROUGH ENGLISH EDUCATION with the PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH AND OTHER MODERN LANGUAGES.

The Musical Department is under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

LESPINASSE.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
French language of the school. Opens MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872. Circulars at
SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway,
BRENTANO'S, No. 33 Union-square,
G. LESPINASSE, 112 Broadway, New-York.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; Common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. GARRETSON,

NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and day school for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1872.
Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,

GENEVA, N. Y.
A first-class boarding-school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and if it is desired may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information.
THOS. D. REED.

MRS. LEVERETT

will re-open her
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at her residence,
No. 32 West 18th-st., New-York.
Address as above.

MRS. HARWOOD'S

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies on the South Shrewsbury River, near Seabright, will reopen Sept. 9. Inquire at No. 14 East 16th-st., or address Mrs. S. E. C. HARWOOD, Seabright, N. J.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1872. Address as above.

MISS BALLOW'S

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.

VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The best equipped college for women in the world; $1,000,000 invested; full collegiate courses in every department, with accomplished professors, and cabinets and apparatus complete; careful provision made for health, for moral and social culture and for everything necessary to a refined and comfortable home. Terms, $400 per annum, covering all expenses of tuition, board, fuel, light and washing. No extras, except for separate instruction in music, painting and riding. Send for catalogue to W. L. DEAN, Registrar. Fall session opens Sept. 18.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av.—The session opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. The College furnishes Elementary or Kindergarten and Academic or English instructions, in addition to the full Preparatory, Classical and Scientific Departments of the College. Drawing and Music are also taught. A few boarding pupils are accommodated. For circulars apply at the College.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen. To prepare for college, for business, or for life. Five courses of study. Fifteen teachers. Any three studies may be chosen. Sixty dollars for board, fuel, washing and common English for thirteen weeks, beginning Aug. 29. Address JOS. E. KING, Principal, Fort Edward.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH

will reopen their
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, at Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av.,
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872.
Address by letter until Sept. 9.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL, SHARON, Conn.—Next term begins Sept. 15. For pupils from seven to fourteen years of age; four hours from New-York by Harlem Railroad.
C. H. SHEARS, A. M.

THE MISSES CARTER'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16. Application made by letter or personally.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Thoroughness in all departments. Preparatory Course for Vassar College. Reopens Sept. 16. GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

MISS E. E. DONA WILL REOPEN HER English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, Sept. 17. For circulars address the Principal, at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S FRENCH, ENGlish and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children reopens on Sept. 17, at her new and commodious residence, No. 25 West 46th-st., New-York. Circulars sent on application.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARrington, Mass. J. & J. BIRD, Principals. A select family school for twenty boys. Superior in its location, buildings and educational advantages. Reopens Sept. 10.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A Boarding and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park-av., commences its ninth year Sept. 23. Circulars, with full information, sent on application to Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL.

MRS. M. S. PARKS WILL REOPEN, Sept. 18, the Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly known as "Miss Hoyt's," at No. 13 Livingston-av., New-Brunswick, N. J.

MISS S. S. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 793 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 26, 1872.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDing School for young ladies reopens Sept. 16. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

BOYS REALLY EDUCATED, MORALly, mentally, and physically, by BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT East Hampton, Long Island. Next term will commence Sept. 25. Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Prin.

MOUNTAIN SEMINARY, BIRMINGHAM, Huntingdon Co., Penn. Next session opens Sept. 5. For circulars address L. G. GRIER, Principal.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—An excellent home for boys; reopens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Fall course of seminary instruction; terms begins Sept. 16. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M.

MRS. C. W. BOCKEE'S SELECT School for young ladies, at Poughkeepsie, will open Sept. 11. For prospectus address Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.;
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, HORSE-CLOTHING, manufactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

NO. 250 MADISON-AV. — PARTIES wishing to make arrangements for the Winter or by the year can now have choice of rooms, with private table; also one suite without; references given and required.

BOARD.—AT NO. 48 EAST 21ST-ST., BEtween Broadway and 4th-av., a second floor, two front rooms on third floor, and one on fourth floor; private table, if desired; house and location unexceptionable.

A LARGE ROOM, PARTLY FURNISHED, with closets, for two ladies; terms, $15 per week; west side preferred; references required. Address H., Station C.

SIXTEENTH-ST., WEST, NO. 41.—Board, with handsomely-furnished front or back rooms, on second and third floors, for Fall and Winter; also, transient board.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—Front suite of rooms, southern exposure; superior board; price $30; references required. Address S., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

NO. 44 WEST 26TH-ST.—A FINE SECond floor, with bath room, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, in a small New-England family. Excellent opportunity for a physician.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board; newly furnished rooms, large and small, for families or single gentlemen; house and table first-class.

FIFTH-AV., NOS. 12, 14 AND 16, NOW OPEN for permanent or transient guests; private table if desired.

NO. 70 FIFTH-AV., SOUTH-WEST CORner 13th-st.—Handsome rooms, with full board; suitable for a gentleman and his wife.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH-ST.—HANDSOMEly-furnished parlor and second floor, with or without private table.

NO. 19 WEST 21ST-ST.—LARGE ROOMS, second floor, with or without private table; also single room.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 343.—HANDSOMELY-furnished parlor, second and third floors, with private table; reasonable terms.

NO. 307 WEST 22D-ST.—ELEGANT furnished rooms, with or without board; terms reasonable; table excellent.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SHELDON SPRINGS,

SHELDON, VT.,

Eight Miles, by Rail, East of St. Albans.

SPECIALTY

OF THE

MINERAL WATER AND BATHS.

Cure Chronic Sore Throat, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Recent Coughs, and Bronchial Consumption, and every variety of Rheumatism, in Three to Ten Days; Skin Diseases, Abscesses, Tumors, Cancers, Kidney Complaints, Physical and Nervous Prostration, Headaches, Numbness, Partial Paralysis, and Lameness.

CONGRESS HALL,

IN EVERY RESPECT

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Seven Hundred and Sixty Feet of Piazzas.
Shade Always, Fresh Breezes,
Splendid Views.

BREAKFAST—Coffee and Tea, with pure Cream from thirty-four cows: Fricasseed Spring Chicken, Beef, Lamb, Fresh Fish, Griddle Cakes, Waffles, &c.

DINNER—Green Turtle, Mock Turtle, Beef and Fancy Soups; Fresh Salmon and Green Peas, Western Beef, Lamb, Poultry and Fancy Dishes; Ices, Jellies, Nuts and Fruits; Coffee, Sweet Corn.

TEA—Coffee, Tea, Waffles, and a whole line of exquisite Relishes, Cakes and Dainties.

AMUSEMENTS.

Riding, Boating, Fishing, Sailing, Croquet, Tenpins, Billiards, Chess, &c.

SCENERY.

Mountains, Rivers, Fields and Farms.

The invalid and the prostrated will here find perfection in the Air, the Hotel-keeping, the Food, the Mineral Water, the Amusements, the Baths, and the Company. Post-office, Railroads, Telegraph. House warmed everywhere in a few minutes, and open all the year. August, September, October and November show the best cures.

Address R. H. SMITH, Congress Hall, Sheldon, Vermont.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION,
Woodsburgh, Long Island,
TWO MILES FROM ROCKAWAY,
OVERLOOKING THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL is now open for the reception of guests; can be reached by South-side Railroad or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains daily; no Sunday or excursion trains can stop at Woodsburgh. **N. P. SEWELL, Prop.**

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 10. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—The most popular resort in America; air dry and pure and of moderate temperature all the year; scenery unsurpassed; beautiful groves, lawns, and drives; open all the year; terms very reasonable. Address for circular, IRAD FULLER, Superintendent, or C. Banta, Northampton, Mass.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season borders.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A WELL-SHADED, private residence; splendid falls near by, and 3½ miles from Del. Water Gap; good facilities for driving; two daily mails; fishing and gunning at leisure; terms moderate. Address Box No. 22 Marshall's Creek, Monroe County, Penn.

LARGE FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE boarding-house; one of the most beautiful and healthful places along the Hudson River; reduced rates for the month of September. Address A. MEARNS, JR., Highland Falls, near West Point, N. Y.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT pain; fifteen years; benumbing application; beautiful teeth, $1; set, $10; plumpers for hollow cheeks. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 155 Grand-st., near Broadway.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The fifteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, 1872, and will continue until May 14, 1873. By the laws of the State, graduates of the Law School are admitted to the Bar without further examination.

For catalogues and other information apply by letter to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor, &c., No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Institution for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., New-York, (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Applications by letter till Sept. 1, when Miles. Charbonnier will be in New-York. French classes for ladies three times a week.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, Worcester, Mass., fits boys for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular.
C. B. METCALF, Superintendent.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—A boarding-school for boys, opens Sept. 4, at Madison, N. J. JAMES SHIER, M. A., Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROI CAROTTE.

POSTPONEMENT OF OPENING NIGHT.

Owing to the late arrival of costumes and other important properties from Paris, Mr. Daly regrets to announce the unavoidable postponement of the first performance of
ROI CAROTTE
Till MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 26.

Tickets issued for first performance are good for Monday evening next. Those who have secured seats for succeeding nights will please have them exchanged at the box-office, Grand Opera-house, or at the Fifth-avenue Theatre.

OLYMPIC THEATRE...HAYES & COLVILLE
LINGARDS.
W. HORACE. ALICE DUNNING.
Every Evening—Wednesday and Saturday Matinees
A LIFE'S DREAM. A LIFE'S DREAM.
To be followed at 9½ o'clock with the
FAMED LINGARD SKETCHES, (all new.)
GRANT and GREELEY at the Theatre each performance. Box-office open at 8 o'clock and throughout the day. Look out for the Red Pocket-book.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

Proprietor...................................J. KOCH
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Can be obtained at the principal music-stores, and at the box-office of the Central Park Garden.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

COMMENCING JULY 1, 1872.
Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GLEN and SYLVAN DELL,
Landing at Harlem, 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria, 11th-st. and Peck-slip

WAY—Landing at 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria and 11th-st.—Leave Harlem—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and Peck-slip only—Leave Harlem—6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 12:30, 1:25, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

WAY—Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, 109th-st., 120th-st. and 130th-st.—Leave Peck-slip—6:15, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15, 7 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and 130th-st., Harlem—Leave Peck-slip—7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

The 6 A. M. boat from Harlem, and 6:15 P. M. from Peck-slip, do not land at 109th-st.

Freight received from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.
Schools and picnics taken on reasonable terms.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Boats leave Harlem at 8:30 A. M., and hourly and half-hourly thereafter during the day, landing at Astoria and 11th-st. each trip. Last boat leaves Harlem at 7:30 P. M. and Peck-slip at 8:15 P. M.

This is the only line connecting with the regular line of boats for High Bridge.

Passengers by this line of boats can visit the Government Works at Hell Gate, Schneider's and Schutzer's Parks at Astoria, Christ Park and Karl's Park at North New-York, and High Bridge.
J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

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FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express office, No. 244 Broadway; and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted;) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA BIRD.—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 19th	3:00 P. M.	Monday, 19th	6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 20th	3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 20th	6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 22d	6:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 21st	7:00 A. M.
Friday, 23d	7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 22d	10:30 A. M.
Saturday, 24th	8:30 A. M.	Friday, 23d	11:00 A. M.
Sunday, 25th	8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 24th	12:30 P. M.

STEAMER HELEN—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, 22d	3:30 P. M.	Friday, 23d	6:30 A. M.
Friday, 23d	12:00 M.	Saturday, 24th	6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 24th	12:30 P. M.	Monday, 26th	7:00 A. M.
Monday, 26th	2:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 27th	8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 27th	2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 28th	9:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 28th	3:20 P. M.	Thursday, 29th	10:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY LITCHFIELD and intermediate stations, via Danbury and Shepaug Valley Railroads—The beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 37 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 33d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST.-BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S. Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Troy direct.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 38 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton and Hyde Park; the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY HOTTEN, a deaf mute; he is twelve years of age, has dark hair, large blue eyes, light complexion, and has lost the use of his left arm. Any information as to his whereabouts thankfully received by JOHN J. DIEHL, No. 133 Essex-st., or by the Superintendent of the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, West 162d-st. and Hudson River.

WILHELM THOMAS, LATE OF NASsau, Germany, aged about seventeen years.—If this should meet the eye of the young gentleman himself, or excite the attention of any of his friends in the City, he or they will please communicate with the undersigned, who can materially serve him.
J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
No. 191 Church-st., New-York.

BILLIARD TABLES.

FULL-SIZE BILLIARD TABLES, OF a new and handsome design, with balls, cues, &c., complete for $350. GEORGE E. PHELAN, No. 7 Barclay-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, ROOM 8, over *Herald* Branch. (Parlor for ladies.) Also, No. 418 6th-av. Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS OF MUSIC WANTED.—A Methodist lady who can sing soprano, $800 and board; a lady for German and music, and a lady for vocal and instrumental music, and a German gentleman (able to speak English) to teach vocal and instrumental music; salary, $600 and board. Apply at or address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway.

A GRADUATE OF WILLIAM'S COLLEGE wishes a situation as a teacher or private tutor; references, Faculty of William's College, or Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., No. 49 West 11th-st., New-York. Address WM. H. BLAIN, Amsterdam, N. Y.

A FRENCH LADY, NATIVE OF AND educated in Paris, desires an engagement in a private family to give instruction in French. For particulars address Rev. A. PERREN, D. D., No. 28 West 22d-st.

A FRENCH LADY, VERSED IN ENGlish, German and Latin, seeks a position as private teacher in those branches, with French; no school need apply. Address M. P. A., Box No. 1,361 New-York City.

MUSIC, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL, Drawing and Painting.—A lady of many years' experience wishes a re-engagement to teach the above branches in a school or institute. Address TEACHER, No. 836 Bergen-st., Brooklyn.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS IN schools or seminaries, send for mutual plan for reporting vacancies and suiting all grades. Address American Educational Union, No. 737 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

BLUE BEARD!
BLUE BEARD!
BY
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON
and her
UNEQUALED COMPANY,
EVERY EVENING
AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
BRILLIANT MUSIC,
CHARMING SONGS,
NOVEL DANCES,
FINE SCENERY.
Making
A THOROUGHLY ENJOYABLE ENTERTAINMENT.
In preparation, IXION.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE BELLS.

EDWIN BOOTH..........Proprietor and Manager.
EVERY EVENING.
AND SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½.
The great romantic and psychological play of
THE BELLS,
with the popular tragedian,
MR. JAS. W. WALLACK,
in the great part of
MATHIAS.
Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre or at Ditson & Co.'s Music Store, No. 711 Broadway.

WHITE'S ATHENEUM.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Second Week of this New and Fashionable Resort.
PATRONIZED WITH DELIGHTED, APPRECIATIVE AND ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES.
WHITE'S GREAT MINSTREL TROUPE AND COMBINATION COMPANY.
Comprising a list of Fifty Talented Artists. The most amusing family entertainment in the world. Matinee every Wednesday only, commencing at 2½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S

CONTINUED SUCCESS.
F. S. CHANFRAU AS BOB BRIERLY.

TODAY AT 2. The new drama entitled THE MARINER'S COMPASS. An unexceptionable and beautiful Entertainment.	THIS EVENING AT 8, New-York's great favorite actor, Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, F. S. CHANFRAU, in the moral drama THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION.—A BEAUTIFUL, PLEASant, healthy and cheap Excursion to and along Rockaway Beach for miles by the SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD. Do not fail to enjoy it. Trains leave Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 4:30 P. M.; returning in good season.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.,

Will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, modern improvements, for $275, cash. Now ready, a new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Sheet music, music-books and music merchandise. Catalogues mailed.

GRANT AND WILSON

CAMPAIGN SONGS.

THE HERO OF THE WILDERNESS.
Song and chorus. Words by Mary E Kail; music by Horace E. Kimball. Price 30 cents.

GRANT'S OUR BANNER MAN.
Song and chorus. By Wm. T. Rogers. Price 30 cents.

ONE GOOD TERM DESERVES ANOTHER.
Song and chorus. Words by Grace Careton; music by Eastburn. Price 30 cents.

ULYSSES, TRIED AND TRUE
Song and chorus. Words by Thomas F. Winthrop; music by Jas. R. Murray. Price 30 cents.

The above have been adopted by the PEOPLE as the great GRANT AND WILSON CAMPAIGN SONGS; they are all lively, stirring and immensely effective. Every Grant Club should secure them at once; they will do more good than speeches.

Mailed, post-paid, for 30 cents each, or the four will be sent on receipt of $1. Address
S. BRAINARD'S SONS, Cleveland, Ohio.

CHAMBERS' POPULAR PIANOS.

"Home, Sweet Home."

Square and Upright Grand Pianos.

MADE EXPRESSLY to adorn, cheer and comfort the homes of the people.
A LUXURY and an economy at the same time.
MODERATE PRICES to suit all.

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Write for information and circulars.
Address **T. H. CHAMBERS & SON,**
NO. 101 4TH-AV.

BROOKLYN MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

FIFTH YEAR.
No. 179 DUFFIELD-ST.,
between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st.
Terms, $25 per Year,
payable half in advance.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square. (No. 165 4th-av.)

PIANOS. — TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND Pianos of various makers, in thorough order, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

TO BE SOLD.—GREAT BARGAIN—A MAGnificent 7-octave Rose-wood Piano; Chickering maker. At No. 690 6th-av., BATTERSON'S Storage Establishment.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY—NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 39½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK.
Adopted July 1, 1872.

5:20 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.
8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.
10:40 A. M. Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.
3:40 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.
5:10 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:55 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:59 and 6:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 12:35 A. M.

JOHN BRADLEY,
Superintendent New-Jersey Division.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, June 24, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown and Rochester.
9.00 A. M., Special Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga and St. Albans.
10.00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11.00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special drawing-room train for Saratoga, arriving at 9.40 P. M.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

TIME TABLE.

On and after Saturday, July 27, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:

8:30 A. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Mail.
11:00 A. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.
4:00 P. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:00 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
5:00 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
6:30 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove and Locust Valley, leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M. Returning, leave Northport at 6:00 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. Locust Valley at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Glen Cove at 6:50 A. M. and 4:05 P. M. Glen Head at 6:55 A. M. and 4:11 P. M.

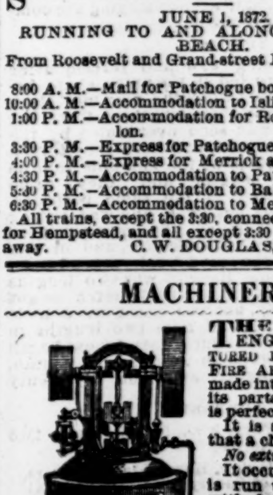
SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

JUNE 1, 1872.
RUNNING TO AND ALONG ROCKAWAY BEACH.
From Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York.

8:00 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
10:00 A. M.—Accommodation to Islip.
1:00 P. M.—Accommodation for Rockaway and Babylon.
3:30 P. M.—Express for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
4:00 P. M.—Express for Merrick and Rockaway.
4:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Merrick.

All trains, except the 3:30, connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead, and all except 3:30 and 4:30 for Rockaway. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

MACHINERY.



THE BAXTER ENGINE IS MANUFACTURED BY COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS M'F'G CO. Is made interchangeable in all its parts, and consequently is perfect in construction.

It is simple and safe, so that a child may run it.

No extra insurance to pay.

It occupies less space, and is run up to rated power with less fuel than any known motor. Over 50 are now in use in this City, and hundreds of them in use all over the U. S., and the universal judgment confirms all we claim; and, therefore, we fully guarantee them. For Circulars and Price-List, call upon or address,
WM. D. RUSSELL,
No. 18 Park-place,
New-York.

SARATOGA.

Fourth Day of the Second Race Meeting.

The Usual Attendance and Interest—Blind Tom, Harry Bassett and Ortolan the Winners—An Extra Day at Long Branch.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 21.—The fourth day of the meeting has been one fraught with considerable interest and excitement. A hurdle-race was on the programme, which is considered a very attractive feature, especially with the ladies; and then the King of the turf, Harry Basset, was announced to appear in the two and three-quarter miles, and the great reputation of this star was sufficient a loadstone to draw the attention of the multitude, albeit the weather was very oppressive and productive of any amount of grumbling. The thousands who fled from the cities on the approach of the heated term have come to the conclusion that they have jumped from the proverbial frying-pan into the fire in coming to Saratoga, and poor humanity is endeavoring to cool itself by imbibing vast quantities of Congress water. At about 10 o'clock a welcome vail of white clouds sailed up from the west and partly obscured the sun, and under their protecting shadows the preparations were completed for attending the active scenes of the race track. The streets in front of the hotels were blocked up with a miscellaneous array of vehicles, from a barouch to a farmer's wagon, whose owners were anxious to turn an honest penny in conveying the throng to the course at the rate of twenty-five to fifty cents per individual. At length the drivers had finished their tasks, and at noon a most enthusiastic multitude filled the grand stands. Before the racing was over dark heavy clouds, pregnant with water, overshadowed the horizon; but fortunately the storm held up until the sport was over and the spectators safely under the protecting roofs of the hotels.

THE HURDLE RACE.

The man who adorns the judges' stand with his cornet tooted on that instrument, which gave warning that the time had arrived for the decision of the first race, which was at the hurdles a handicap for all ages, two miles, with eight obstacles, $500 to the winner and $100 to the second horse. The summons brought to the starting post the following four: John O'Donnell's b. c., 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Lavender, by Wagner, 132 pounds; J. H. Tully's b. g. Vesuvius, 5 years, by Vandyke, out of Lizzie Berry, by Lexington, 141 pounds; Joseph Donahue's br. h. Blind Tom, 6 years, by Star Davis, out of Margravine, by imp. Margrave, 150 pounds; and H. C. Dawson's b. h. Gayo, aged, by Jeff. Davis, out of Ninette, by Revenue, 140 pounds. Unlike a steeple-chase with an irregular course, a hurdle-race on the track is less dangerous, and gives the speedier horse a better chance to cope with his adversaries, and the betting is much closer. Blind Tom and Vesuvius, with the weights imposed as above, were considered equal by the connoisseurs, but Gao, although possessed with a good turn of speed, as developed in his races at Monmouth Park, was not so well thought of as a jumpist, and O'Donnell's colt made such a failure in his first essay on Monday, when he threw his rider, that his chances of winning were rather small. The rates just previous to the start were as quoted below:

Blind Tom	$500	$400	$470
Vesuvius	170	150	120
Gao	100	100	170
O'Donnell's colt	130	115	165
Total	$900	$765	$925

THE RACE.

The hurdles were placed at the beginning of the turn, at the quarter pole, lower turn, and at the furlong-pole on the homestretch. When the flag fell there was a simultaneous cry of "they are off"—and Vesuvius shot away in the lead, with Gao second, Blind Tom third and O'Donnell's colt fourth. At the first hurdle, Gao was over first, a head's length in front of Blind Tom, with Vesuvius third and O'Donnell fourth. They all struck the hurdle, but went over without accident. As they went round the turn Gao immediately set to making the pace, and was soon leading Blind Tom three lengths, the latter, being ten lengths in front of Vesuvius, with O'Donnell's colt in the rear. As they passed the quarter-pole Gao opened the gap to six lengths, and on the backstretch they encountered the second hurdle, Gao going over first, half a dozen lengths ahead of Blind Tom, who was ten lengths away from Vesuvius and O'Donnell's colt, who were together. On the flat racing Gao got away further, and passed the half-mile pole ten lengths ahead of Blind Tom, while O'Donnell's colt passed Vesuvius, and assumed the third place. When they all got over the third obstacle without accident Blind Tom got closer to Gao, and six lengths divided them at the three-quarter pole, O'Donnell's colt being twenty lengths behind and four lengths in the lead of Vesuvius. They now encountered the fourth hurdle on the homestretch, which Gao came over safely, still six lengths ahead of Blind Tom, O'Donnell's colt third and Vesuvius fourth. On the flat Gao came away and passed the stand ten lengths in the lead of Blind Tom, while the latter was almost twenty yards ahead of Vesuvius, who had taken the third position from O'Donnell's colt. The fifth hurdle was now in their way, and Gao was over four lengths in front of Blind Tom, who was fully twenty-five yards from Vesuvius. The three went over without trouble, but not so O'Donnell's colt, who stumbled and unseated his rider, and that was the end of him. Gao still maintained his lead of four lengths at the quarter-pole, Blind Tom evidently waiting for a brush at the finish. Vesuvius was out of the race, and was evidently not at his speed. The sixth hurdle was well taken by the trio still in the same positions but on coming round the lower turn, Blind Tom closed gradually on Gao, and Vesuvius came closer. At the seventh hurdle, Gao was but two lengths ahead of Blind Tom, and at the final jump at the furlong pole on the homestretch, but a length divided them. A most exciting race ensued on the level, both getting the whip and doing their utmost at every jump. Blind Tom closed upon his competitor, and finally won the race by a neck's length amid much excitement. Vesuvius a dozen lengths behind. Time—3:55¼.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE—Hurdle Race. Handicap for all ages; two miles, over eight hurdles. Weights to be announced on the morning of the third day, and entries to be made at the usual time of closing. $500 to the winner; $100 to the second horse.

J. Donahue's br. h. Blind Tom, 6 years, by Star Davis, out of Margravine, 150 pounds. Gaffney.. 1
H. C. Dawson's b. h. Gao, aged, by Jeff. Davis, out of Ninette, 140 pounds. Midgely.................. 2
J. H. Tulley's b. g. Vesuvius, 5 years, by Vandyke, out of Lizzy Berry, 141 pounds. Tully............ 3
John O'Donnell's b. c., 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Lavender, 132 pounds. Tom Brown.............. 0
Time—3:55¼.

THE TWO AND THREE-QUARTER MILES.

The second race was for a purse of $800, for all ages, two and three-quarter miles, and as it was known that Col. McDaniel's intended to enter Harry Bassett, the owners of other horses came to the wise conclusion to steer clear of him, except Dr. Waldon, who entered Mary Louise against the great son of Lexington, notwithstanding that she ran two hard races on Monday and Tuesday. This was considered as "riding a good horse to death" and the turfmen were rather severe on the doctor in overtaxing the powers of the game little mare. In the pool-room and at the hotels the doctor received a verbal castigation, but he was determined not to allow Basset a walk over. It was tasking the game little mare rather too much. The race of course was devoid of interest, but there were many who expressed the opinion that Mary Louise had beaten Basset once when out of fix and might do so again. The betting in the pools was at the rate of ten to one on Bassett. When the great horse appeared on the track with Roe mounted on him, he was received with clapping of hands and waving of handkerchiefs, and in return pricked his ears and danced about as if acknowledging the compliment paid to his lordship.

THE RACE.

The distance being two and three-quarter miles, they were started on the extra shute behind the judges, and when the flag fell Mary Louise started away three lengths in front, but going down she was soon overhauled by the great son of Lexington, and when they turned into the regular course at the half-mile pole, he was leading a length, and they came round to the stand in the same positions. On the turn Bassett got away, and was leading a length and a half at the quarter pole, and a length at the half-mile pole, and in this way they came to the stand for the second time. At the quarter pole Bassett was two lengths ahead, and going down the backstretch he got three lengths away, but was eased up a little more, and passed the half mile two lengths in the lead. On the lower turn Mary Louise began to quit, and Bassett came away at every jump, with his ears playing, and won by twenty lengths in 5:06.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE—Purse $800, for all ages; two and three-quarter miles.

D. McDaniels & Co.'s ch. c. Harry Bassett, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Canary Bird, by imp. Albion, 108 pounds; Roe..........
J. W. Weldon's gr. f. Mary Louise, 4 years, by Lightning, dam by imp. Sovereign, 105 pounds; Thomas........................... 2
Time—5:06.

THE THREE-QUARTER DASH.

The contest that excited the liveliest interest was this for a purse of $400, dash of three-quarters of a mile with an allowance of five pounds to beaten maidens. There were nine entries, as follows: T. B. & W. R. Davis' Piedmont, J. E. Kelly's Mollie McIntire, Carroll & Coar's Ortolan, Glen & Co's Nema, John O'Donnell's Fanchon, James Thompson's Lobelia, J. McCormack's King Henry, D. McDaniel & Co's. Eastern Star, W. Jennings' Cape Race. This was a race that placed the members of the betting ring in a close corner, and necessitated considerable manœuvring on their part in making their books. The losers on the previous races were indeed in a quandary, and the quarterstretch resembled the New-York Stock Exchange on black Friday. It was a busy and animated scene, and the anxious faces of the speculators, as they gathered about the pool-stand or sauntered off for consultation in groups of three or four, was a picture to be seen only to be fully appreciated. The principal trouble seemed to lie in the respective claims of Piedmont, Ortolan and Cape Race. The first-named was as fast as a streak of lightning for the distance of the race, and with all he was a "beaten maiden," and carried five pounds less than his proper weight. Ortolan had run the distance on this course last year in 1:16¾, and Cape Race, with ninety pounds on his back, was likely to prove a tough customer. In the midst of the confusion the voice of Dr. Underwood rang out for bids, an invitation that was greedily accepted, and a vast amount of money was in a little time deposited in the pool-box. When the horses were called to the track, Fanchon and Eastern Star did not appear, and the pools sold on the others at the following rates;

Ortolan	$400	$200	$500
Cape Race	300	200	400
Piedmont	200	135	260
Nema	100	80	175
Field	125	50	200
Total	$1,125	$665	$1,535

THE RACE.

After three false starts, they were sent away, Ortolan having four lengths the best of the start, Nema second, King Henry third and Piedmont fourth. As they went down the shute, Cape Race rushed up from the rear and took the second place. When they turned into the regular track at the half-mile pole, Ortolan was leading three lengths, Cape Race second, Nema third, Mollie McIntyre fourth, Piedmont fifth, King Henry sixth and Lobelia seventh. As they came round the lower turn Cape Race got within two lengths of Ortolan, while Piedmont, who was running very fast, took the fourth position from King Henry. At the three-quarter pole Ortolan was three lengths away from Cape Race and Nema, who were now together, while Piedmont was close upon them. As they turned into and came up the homestretch, Cape Race gave it up, and Piedmont rushed into the third place, close on Nema. Ortolan, however, had such a commanding lead from the start that it could not be overcome, and he won the race by a length and a half, Nema second, Piedmont third, Cape Race fourth, Molly McIntyre fifth, King Henry sixth, and Lobelia seventh. Time, 1:17.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $400 for all ages, beaten maidens allowed five pounds. Three-quarters of a mile:

Carroll & Coar's br. h., Ortolan, 5 years, by Donerall, out of Canary Bird, 114 pounds. Emile.......... 1
Glen & Co's gr. f. Nema, 3 years, by Lightning, dam Cicily Jopson, Syker. 87 pounds.................. 2
T. B. & W. R. Davis' b. c. Piedmont, 3 years, by Asteroid, dam Fairy, A. Lakeland. 85 pounds....... 3
J. E. Kelly's b. f. Monie McIntire, 3 years, by Star Davis, out of Zara. 82 pounds. Ponton............ 0
W. Jenning's b. c. Cape Race, 3 years, by Lexington, dam Zone, 90 pounds. B. Morton............. 0
James Thompson's br. m. Lobelia, aged, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Capitola, 115 pounds. Gillen..... 0
J. McCormack's b. g. King Henry, 6 years, by Lexington, dam Tokay, 115 pounds. Lakeland........ 0
D. McDaniel & Co's b. m. Eastern Star, 4 years, by Cape Flyaway, dam Star of India.......................dr
John O'Donnell's ch. m. Fanchon, 4 years, by Australian, out of Idlewild...........................dr.
Time—1:17.

TODAY'S RACES.

The racing for to-morrow, the fifth day of the meeting, will be of an intensely interesting character. The first race is a free handicap for all ages, one mile. The second race is a handicap for two-year olds, one mile. The third race is a sweepstake for three-year olds, two miles. The betting to-night is very heavy, and the pool-rooms are crowded to suffocation. An extra race has been made up for the last day. It will be a grand handicap steeple-chase over the usual course, with four or more to start.

A heavy thunder-storm prevailed this afternoon, but there is no decrease in the temperature.

RACING AT LONG BRANCH.

On Thursday, 29th inst., there will be an extra day's racing at Long Branch. There will be a race of four-mile heats, purse $2,500, and a steeple chase handicap, purse $1,000. Harry Bassett is barred out of the first race. Entries close on Saturday next.

The Hampton Park Races.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 21.—The first race on the Hampton track today was the trot for $1,000, for horses that have never trotted better than three minutes; $600 to first, $300 to second, $100 to third. There were eight entries, but only three horses started. The following is the summary:

N. Kelsey, Jr.'s b. g. S. V. Switz	1	2	1	1
J. J. Bowen's b. g. Comee	2	1	2	2
J. J. Conway's blk. m. Nellie	3	3	3	dis.

Time—2:31¾, 2:34¼, 2:32, 2:29.

The second race was for horses that never trotted better than 2:34; $1,500—$900 to first, $450 to second, $150 to third. The following is the summary:

A. Johnson's b. m. Jennie	2	1	1	1
W. H. Jarvis' wh. g. Crown Prince	1	3	2	2
J. McKee's b. m. Young Thorn	5	4	5	3
J. B. Judd's b. g. Brittain	4	5	4	4
J. L. Doty's b. g. Jim Irving	3	2	3	dr.
G. P. Carpenter's blk. m. Lady Miller	dis.			

Time—2:27, 2:28, 2:28½, 2:28¾.

The running race, a dash of two miles, for a purse of $300—$200 to first, $75 to second, $25 to third—was won by Mr. H. Gaffney's br. c. Lord Byron in 3:59; br. c. Astronomer second, ch. g. Tammany third, and blk. g. Major Mahan fourth.

To-morrow there will be the trots for 2:29 and 2:24 horses for purses of $2,500 each, and a two-mile hurdle race.

Base-Ball and Cricket—Junior Organization in Westchester.

The disbanding of the National Junior Base-ball Association, and the popularity of the game in Westchester County, has induced the clubs of that section to organize an association of their own, and with that object in view, a meeting was held at New-Rochelle on Wednesday evening, the places represented including Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Morrisania, Mount Vernon, New-Rochelle, &c., The association was duly formed, the officers elected being, G. L. Livingston as President, and Geo. Dillon, Secretary. Rules were also adopted for the government of the matches for the Fisher Silver Ball, the emblem of the county championship, now held by the Confidence Club, of New-Rochelle.

Today the Atlantics and Mutuals play their fourth game at the Capitoline Grounds.

CRICKET.

The St. George and Manhattan Clubs began the second game of their annual series at Hoboken yesterday. But one inning was played, St. George leading at the close by 47 to 34.

Personal.

K. Yuri, Mayor of Yeddo, Japan; Hon. C. R. Griggs, of Illinois; Gen. L. J. Ramson, of Freemont, Ohio; Gen. J. F. Farnsworth, of Illinois; Dr. John Davis, of Cincinnati, and E. D. Judd, Pay-master of the United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Senator Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois; Hon. C. L. Bushnell, of New-Haven; Hon. Thomas H. Hunt, of New-Orleans; Hon. D. L. Phillips of Illinois; Col. H. L. McComb, of Delaware; Judge Durant, of New-York, and W. C. Ludwig, of Pennsylvania, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. Newton, of the United States Army; Gen. S. G. Marvin, of Albany, and Mr. Lafaivre, French Consul at Charleston, are at the New-York Hotel. Judge J. H. Price, of Kentucky, and R. Stewart Latrobe, of Baltimore, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gov. F. R. Lubbock, of Texas; B. F. Isherwood, Chief-Engineer United States Navy, and State Controller H. Musgrove, Esq., of Mississippi, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Paymasters J. E. Talfree and A. J. Clark, of the United States Navy: Hon. Jno. C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and Jas. Luddington, of Milwaukee, are at the Hoffman House. Lieut.-Commander S. B. M. Mason, of the United States Navy, is at the Westminster Hotel. Major A. Ellison, of the United States Army, and Jno. B. Gough, of Worcester, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

The Longshoremen's Disturbances in Brooklyn.

The disturbances at the dock warehouses and grain elevators threatened last evening to culminate in a serious riot. Owing to the menaces of the longshoremen connected with the society, Inspector Folk took the necessary precautions, and detailed Sergt. Easton and sixteen men to guard the premises. The Sergeant, with his force, repaired to the Wall-street stores, yesterday morning, and found twelve men at work at the International Company's elevator Manhattan. Shortly after 2 o'clock a crowd of seventy-five or eighty men made their appearance at the docks. The crowd continued to increase until about 4 o'clock, when Sergt. Carroll ordered the dock to be cleared of all except the men at work. At 6 o'clock the men employed left work, and were escorted to the Fulton Ferry by the Police. Sergt. Cornell was surprised to find that 200 men were following. The Sergeant ordered them to disperse, which they refused to do, and a general fight ensued, during which several of the strikers were severally clubbed, and the entire crowd finally driven away.

Yellow Fever Still Prevailing Among the Numancia's Crew.

On returning yesterday from the survey of the yellow fever fleet, Dr. Mosher reported the appearance of new cases on board the Numancia, and it is now alleged the epidemic has been on the increase among the crew during the past two or three days. Since Friday last the officers of the frigate have reported all well on board, but the survey of the health authorities shows a different state of facts, for although the exact number of patients cannot be ascertained, yet there can be no doubt that the disease in its active form has not yet left the vessel. The Captain's request for divers to clean her bottom has been refused by the health authorities, and it is probable that the Numancia will be denied any nearer approach to the City. Among the other vessels there has been no reappearance of the epidemic.

YACHTING AT NEWPORT.

The Race for the Newport Prizes—A Dull and Dreary Contest.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21.—Today opened very unpropitious for the race for the Newport prizes. There was scarcely any wind; however, the fleet got under way at 11 o'clock, and made a flying start from an imaginary line between the Light-ship to buoy anchored off Brenton Reef. At this hour word has been received, and as there is a dense fog, it is probable that they will not venture in even.

LATER.

The sloop Meta, Commander G. A. Beling, has just arrived, and has won the sloop prize. She passed Brenton Reef at 11:18½, and turned the Light-ship at Sow and Pigs at 4:13¾. On return trip rounded home stake-boat at 6:33¼, and came to an anchor at 7½ and anchored near Fort Adams. The Captain of the Meta reports that the Dauntless has won the race for the schooner class, but will not dare to come in on account of the heavy fog.

LATEST.

The Vixen has arrived, and reports that the Dauntless, when about to round the light-ship, at Brenton's Reef, on the home trip, ran into it with all sails set and carried away head gear, and immediately came to an anchor, as the Resolute was close in her wake, and was the next to round the buoy. It will be a question whether the prize will be awarded to her or to the Dauntless. The remainder of the fleet are anchored south-west of Fort Adams, where they will remain until morning or until the fog clears up.

CHICAGO.

Organization Among the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors—The Corner in Wheat.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Measures are being taken in this city to organize a State Army and Navy Club among Illinois soldiers and sailors favorable to Grant and Wilson. The corner on wheat is more disastrous than at first supposed. The total loss is estimated at $2,000,000. There is great indignation against all engaged in the combination, and no sympathy for their ruin.

THE RIOTS IN IRELAND.

The Condition in Belfast.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—A despatch sent from Belfast last evening says the city was quieter than it had been during the day, though the rioting was not ended. The prisoners captured by the civic and military authorities were conveyed to jail under a strong escort of troops. No demonstrations toward a rescue were made. The municipal buildings were strongly guarded, and the streets of the city were patrolled by cavalry.

A despatch from Lurgan says the disorders there have been suppressed, and the town is now quiet.

Murders and Arrests.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—A dispatch from Belfast this morning says, during the rioting yesterday a policeman named Moore was shot and killed. There were also a number of other casualties. The mob, when not engaged wrecking houses, assaulted individuals. Many respectable persons were most shamefully treated, including Mr. Bengin, the editor of the *Northern Star*, a Catholic journal. All the schools in the city and most of the mills are closed.

Nine Magistrates are now on duty. Although the streets were patrolled last evening by the military, crowds collected, and the excitement and rioting were continued.

Thirty of the rioters were arrested, yesterday, and lodged in prison. At midnight the city was comparatively quiet, though occasional shots were heard. It is reported that several personal encounters between rioters and special constables have occurred.

Riot Resumed—Destruction of Public Schools.

BELFAST, Aug. 21.—The hopes of the restoration of quiet, which were excited yesterday by the rather more peaceful state of affairs, have not been realized. The condition of the city, as shown by the reports received at headquarters, was worse than ever last night. The authorities are powerless against the depredators, though supported by an armed force of fully five thousand men. The school-houses have been destroyed, and it is with the utmost difficulty that some of the churches are preserved from sharing their fate. Grave mismanagement on the part of the authorities is suspected, and the general dissatisfaction is so great that the respectable citizens intend to form vigilance committees for the arrest and summary punishment of offenders.

GENEVA.

Argument of the American Commissioners Before the Tribunal of Arbitration.

GENEVA, Aug. 21.—A long summary of the arguments of Messrs. Waite, Evarts and Cushing before the Alabama Claims Arbitration Tribunal is published in the *Swiss Times*. The counsel impugn the conduct of the British Government in relation to the Confederate cruisers, not only for allowing them to escape, but because they were not subsequently seized, and were permitted to coal in British colonial ports.

The Board of Arbitration met today at noon, and at 3¾ P. M. adjourned until Friday.

No information has yet been given to the public.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Meeting of the Emperors of Germany and Austria.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Emperors of Germany and Austria, unaccompanied by their Ministers, will meet at Ischl on the 28th of August, and remain there four days.

The London Journals on Barnard's Impeachment—The Race for the Albert Cup.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The London journals heartily approve of the verdict of the Court of Impeachment in the case of Judge Barnard. The race for the Albert Cup was sailed yesterday, by the vessels belonging to the Royal Albert Yacht Club, and was won by the Fiona. The Iona was second.

EGYPT.

No Verdict yet in the Butler Shooting Affray.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Correspondence from Alexandria, Egypt, says the investigation into the recent shooting affair there has been concluded, but no verdict has been rendered, on account of the absence of Consul-General Butler. The evidence taken by the Commission of Investigation bears strongly against Butler.

The Straight-Out Democrats of New-Jersey.

Samuel J. Bayard, the member from New-Jersey of the National Executive Committee of the true Democratic Party, has published a call in the Trenton *Gazette* for a mass-meeting to appoint delegates to the Louisville Convention. The call reads: "Those Democrats who are unwilling to become Greeley Republicans, or to march under the banner of a life-long enemy, to the music of Charles Sumner's orders, are invited to attend a mass-meeting of the Democracy of New-Jersey, at Trenton, on the 24th inst., to appoint delegates to the Louisville Convention of the 3d of September, and to choose Electors to vote for the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President to be nominated by that Convention."

Deaths from the Heat.

The following cases of death from the heat were reported at the Coroner's office yesterday: Ann Ward, aged forty, residing in Bergen-street, Brooklyn, was prostrated by the heat at the corner of Rector and Church streets, and died in a few moments.

John Hunter, aged thirty-six, an attaché of the *Evening Mail*, was prostrated by the heat on Sunday last, and died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

City Meteorological Record.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, as recorded by Schultz & Warker, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	78	83	81	79
Stand of Bar. in inch.	30.12	30.10	..	30.04

Hygrometer at noon. 77.

THE THIRTEENTH PICNIC

Six Hundred Colored Children Have a Happy Holiday.

A Delightful Day and Pleasant Trip Up the Sound—How the Juveniles Enjoyed Themselves—Aid for a Deserving Object.

The thirteenth excursion occurred yesterday, and was a successful one, although the number of children participating was not as large as was expected by those who distributed the tickets. Being intended exclusively for colored children, the picnic should have drawn out more than the 600 who did come; but by some mistake the day of starting was misunderstood, so that those who were disappointed will have another opportunity. The day was a delightful one, and the children enjoyed themselves in a most happy manner.

The following contributions to the Fund were received yesterday, the first thirteen being intended for the "doctor's family:"

Westwood	$25 25
P.	5 00
A. P. Wilcox	5 00
Cash	5 00
W.	5 00
T. F. C. (M. D.)	5 00
Two Daughters of a Doctor	5 00
A Doctor's Widow	5 00
Dessie	2 00
Poor Man	2 00
No Name	2 00
J. E. D.	2 00
Orange, N. J.	1 00
J. A. B.	5 00
Willie and Janie	1 24
Little Dick's earnings	25
Total	$75 74
Previously acknowledged	$18,621 32
Aggregate of Fund	$18,697 06

The contribution of $1 from Ellie, Frankie and Josie was acknowledged in our issue of Aug. 20.

The Thirteenth Excursion.

The excursion yesterday had been arranged for the benefit of the colored children exclusively, and to carry out this object the tickets were circulated by persons connected with the colored schools and missions. The barge Sarah Smith was moored at the foot of Christopher-street. About 600 children reported at the barge in time to join the excursion. After allowing a sufficient time for those who might be belated, the barge was towed by the tug R. Doane around the Battery to the foot of East Twenty-eighth-street, where a few more colored children were found in waiting. It was decided to add a few white children to the party, thus making the number over 600 children, with thirty-nine mothers and thirty-three adults to take care of them.

The signal was given for the final start, and the excursionists moved off to the Sound. The Governor's Island Band had embarked at Christopher-street, and furnished music during the whole trip. The little colored children seemed to be so much under the influence of music that, every time the band played, they would drop every other game and commence to dance, and this continued all the way up to Oriental Grove.

The colored children were all nicely dressed, some evincing great taste in the arrangement of their attire, more especially the girls. An attempt had evidently been made to create some little effect. The children were all well behaved and obedient to everything that was told them, and seemed to feel that attention was paid to their enjoyment. The mothers present had infants in their arms, varying from a few weeks to several months old, and many of them had other children who could hardly have been allowed out of their sight alone. The girls and boys varied from six to thirteen years old, and these entered heartily into the various sports.

There being a plentiful supply of milk on board, every child was served twice, first as soon as they went on board and next when near the grove. They also received sandwiches as they embarked and also on going ashore—a distribution of cake being made when about halfway to their destination. The colored children seemed to enter fully into the spirit of the picnic, and to join in all the games. The reserve which had characterized their movements while participating in the other picnics seemed to have entirely disappeared, and both boys and girls appeared yesterday to enjoy themselves heartily during the whole trip. On the way to the grove the excursion party was saluted by the steam yacht Anita, and by the tug E. W. Gorgas.

The steamer Bridgeport also saluted with her whistles, the passengers waving their handkerchiefs. When off the Stepping Stones, a little beyond Fort Schuyler, the sounds of artillery attracted the attention of all to the sloop-yacht Agnes, from the deck of which vessel several guns were being fired. It was then observed that the persons on board the sloop were waving hats, handkerchiefs, &c., while one man revolved at a rapid rate a large ratchet, commonly known as the "hoarse fiddle." This salutation was promptly answered by the whistles of the Doane, and by the cheers of the children. On the arrival of the party at the grove, the boys, as soon as they landed, took, as usual, to the water, the white children on one side of the pier, and the colored children on the other. This selection appeared to be made by the boys with a common consent, and, although a few of the colored children could be seen bathing among the whites, the majority preferred to bathe by themselves. The band having accompanied the children into the grove, as soon as they arrived at the dancing platform the tune of "Wait for the Wagon" was struck up, whereupon the little ones danced a jig in a lively manner. At its close the signal was given for the performance of "Punch and Judy," which seemed to give great satisfaction. As performing dolls were something new to the colored children, it was interesting to watch their faces, as, with wide-open eyes, they followed each stage of the mimic drama.

Upon returning to the barge the children were again served with sandwiches and cake, after which they reassembled on the upper deck, where the band playing a lively measure, they all joined in a break-down. One colored boy performed some excellent jig-steps, which a white boy tried to rival by an Irish jig. The dancing contest excited the spectators. The children gave spontaneously a shout of applause for the band. This style of dancing was repeated several times during the homeward trip, during the intervals of which the children were refreshed with ice-cream, lemonade, cake, &c. While returning the party was saluted by the steamer Bristol, the crowd of passengers on the decks waving their handkerchiefs and cheering. Salutes were also received from the steamers Nelly White, D. R. Martin, Port Royal, Escort, Sylvan Dell, Electra, Stonington, City of New-York, the Providence propeller, (name not seen,) the passengers of the Granite State, the tugs Lafayette, Day Spring and other vessels.

The TIMES staff were greatly assisted by Rev. A. Wiswall, Dr. Thoms, Dr. Thurman, Dr. Stafford, Dr. D. P. Holton, Mr. and Mrs. De Phillips, St. Barnabas Mission, and the following ladies and gentlemen: Rev. C. H. Payson, Miss Kent, of Providence; Misses Bennett, Flynn, Minnie Rollins, Kate King, Sarah Jones, Schmidt, Wyckoff, and Fadie; Mesdames Wyckoff, Parvou, Ball, Jones, King, Leggatt and Kimmons, and Messrs. Parvou, C. Quinn, John Boyd, O. M. Waring, James T. Baunam, W. A. Taylor and others. Officers Cargill and Rever, of the Ninth Precinct, and Ryan, O'Neil, Flanagan and Byrnes, of the Seventeenth Precinct, assisted in preserving order at the embarkation, landing and during the trip, which was as pleasant as any that had preceded it.

The following were the expenses of the day:

Barge	$101 00
Spong-cake	25 00
Sandwiches	136 00
Ice-cream	48 65
Band	55 00
Punch and Judy	10 00
Steward and waiters	29 00
Milk	15 00
Life-boat	8 00
Extra boat	4 50
Dinners for Police and band	8 00
Extra labor	7 45
Small stores	11 50
Tickets printed	10 10
Coffee	1 60
Lemons	9 18
Citric acid	4 00
Ice, (two excursions)	10 00
Cartage	9 50
Sugar	10 00
Petty cash	8 35
Total	$521 83

KENTUCKY.

The Grand Peace Reunion—Fire and Sun-Stroke.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 21.—The residence of C. G. Dandsor, at Parkland, near this city, was burned down this evening. The loss is $20,000. The insurance is $10,000; Louisville Insurance Company, $3,500; Royal, of London, $2,500; the balance in Eastern companies. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The weather for the past few days has been excessively hot. There has been one case of fatal sun-stroke today, and a number of other cases not fatal. The horses of vehicles and street-cars are suffering. Several have died in the street. The committees for the Grand Peace Reunion, which takes place on the 11th and 12th of September, are progressing favorably with their work. Fifty thousand dollars have been raised here for the purpose, and a large number of sheep, hogs, cattle, &c., with vast quantities of other provisions, are being prepared by the people of the interior as contributions to the barbecue on the occasion, which, it is expected, will be the grandest barbecue ever given on the continent.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Mr. Greeley's Friends Demoralized by the Alarming Display of Straight Democratic Strength and Determination.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Greeley managers in this city are considerably demoralized over the reports from the South. The straight-out Democratic movement is, according to all accounts from that section, developing the most unexpected strength, and according to present indications there is every reason to believe that if the Louisville Convention shall nominate a candidate in thorough accord with the party, Mr. Greeley will loose almost every Southern State. Leading Southern Democratic politicians have, during the last few days, written letters to gentlemen in this city, in which they avow their intention to abandon Greeley in the event of the nomination of a candidate at Louisville in accord with the principles and policy of the Democratic Party.

Gen. Babcock left town this evening for New-York.

MR. DOUGLASS' HEALTH.

Mr. Douglass, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, writes that his heath has been very much improved, and that he will return here in a few days.

THE PROSPECT IN VIRGINIA.

Col. Moseby, of Virginia, writes a private letter here that Virginia, now that North Carolina has gone Republican, can be carried for Gen. Grant in November, if a determined effort is made by the Republican Party.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from the South Atlantic fleet, dated at Rio de Janeiro, July 24. They contain no information of special importance. The Ticonderoga was at Pernambouco July 15; the Wasp was off Montevideo July 6, and the Lancaster at Rio July 24.

A Board of naval officers for the examination of officers for promotion will convene in Washington Sept. 2.

VERMONT.

A Grant and Wilson Rally at Bradford—Grant Rallies and the Piebald Meetings Compared.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BRADFORD, Vt., Aug. 21.—The Grant and Wilson rally at Bradford, Vt., on Wednesday, was a grand success. It was the largest political meeting held here for years, though right in the midst of the grain harvest, when such a bright day following the wet weather of the past week kept many farmers at home who would gladly have come out. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed. The old gray-headed men were out, and their votes will count this Fall. The meeting was quite a contrast to the Democratic gathering yesterday. They had about one-third the number, and but little enthusiasm.

Hon. D. W. Munn, of Illinois, spoke to the Grant and Wilson meeting for two hours in a most eloquent manner, and was frequently applauded. Take it all in all, it was one of the most effective and stirring speeches of the campaign.

He was followed by Hon. Luke Poland, member of Congress from this district, who made a very effective and convincing speech, and a thoroughly clear argument in favor of Grant and his Administration.

Old Vermont is awake, and will give a rousing Republican majority in September. Greeleyism is declining every day. The more honest Democrats are outspoken for Grant.

MICHIGAN.

A Word from Sojourner Truth as to How the Colored People Feel in the Present Canvass.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

JACKSON, Mich., Aug. 21.—Sojourner Truth, somewhat famous in former years, delivered an address to the colored people here last evening, and she was, as usual, exceedingly well received.

She says that, wherever she has been, she has found the colored people all as one for President Grant and Senator Wilson; that they believe them, and the Republican Party they represent in the present canvass, to be their best and truest friends, and they will, therefore, vote for them—not for Horace Greeley, who has turned his back upon them, and joined himself to their worst enemies. She has traveled greatly, observed earnestly, and knows whereof she speaks.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Presents from the Governor of British Columbia to Those Whose Villages Were Fired.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 21.—The Governor of British Columbia distributed presents among the Indians on Skeena River, as compensation for the accidental burning of their villages by travelers. Now all is quiet and river travel has recommenced.

Complaint is made by Victoria papers that the business of buying and selling Chinawomen is carried on openly in defiance of law.

The Apaches jumped some herds of cattle belonging to the Papagos on the Gila River, Arizona, and escaped into the Santa Rita Mountains with nearly 100 head. The Papagos are greatly incensed at this violation of the peace treaty.

Henry Miller perished from thirst on the Mojave Desert.

Favorable News from San Pete.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 21.—Dispatches from San Pete are favorable to the peaceable settlement of the Indian troubles. Tabby and Douglass, two influential Chiefs, have agreed to meet in council today with a portion of their tribes, and it is thought the Uintah and White River bands will retire at once to their reservations. Gen. Morrow is on the ground, with troops ready for action if the negotiations fail.

The Shiverutes, Kapotas, Elk Mountain Utes and Navajoes, though still hostile, will probably be brought to terms of peace. A man named Richard Smith, and not Indians, as at first supposed, committed the murderous assault on a telegraph operator at Mount Pleasant. Smith was arrested and confessed his guilt.

Mining news for the last few days has been unusually encouraging, in some instances nearly a quarter of a million having been paid in cash on transfers of mining property.

FRANCE.

Return of the Garde Republicaine Band.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—A telegram from Trouville says the Garde Republicaine Band, which has just returned from America, is to play before President Thiers today.

Hon. A. S. Porter Dying.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Hon. A. S. Porter, Ex-United States Senator, was prostrated this forenoon by an attack of apoplexy and is not expected to recover.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Captain of the Empire Albany called at the Central Office last evening and asked for a police force to protect him while he is unloading a vessel this morning.

Moritz Smolensky, aged sixteen, of No. 51 Norfolk-street, who was run over on the 7th inst. by a cross-town car, at Canal and Essex streets, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital.

The Board of Police yesterday dismissed Patrolman James Moorehead, of the Sixteenth Precinct, and Doorman Chas. Roff, of the Twentieth Precinct. Several transfers of Court officers were also made.

Rose Greer, residing at No. 5 Henry-street, was severely bitten by a mad dog at Third-avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth-street. She was attended by Dr. Thomas, and taken home.

Superintendent Kelso was directed, yesterday, by the Board of Police, to cause the removal of all the fruit-stands in Printing-house-square, particularly those about Franklin's statue.

A male child about three days old was found yesterday morning, abandoned, in an outhouse in the rear of No. 347 Second-avenue, and was consigned to the care of the Commissioners of Charities.

The property known as the Stadt Theatre was sold at public auction at the Exchange, yesterday, Aug. 21. There was not much competition, and it was struck off to Mr. William A. Martin for $122,000.

Capt. McCullough, of the Eighth Precinct, was presented, yesterday, with $250 by Solomon Loeb, the gentleman for whom the Captain recovered some valuable bronzes, which had been stolen from his residence.

Ellen Williams, held on a charge of shoplifting, and said to be somewhat prominent in the profession, was yesterday liberated on bail, Judge Barrett having fixed the amount at $2,000. James Garrett, of No. 222 East Sixty-first-street, became her bondsman.

Capt. Jeremiah Petty, of the Fifth Precinct Police, was last evening the recipient of a solid gold shield, presented to him by a number of citizens of the Fifth Ward as a token of their appreciation of the zeal and fidelity displayed by him as Captain of that precinct during a long number of years.

Mary Donnelly was held to bail in $1,000 by Coroner Keenan, yesterday, on a verdict rendered against her charging her with having thrown an ironing-board from the third floor of the tenement-house No. 233 East Twelfth-street, which struck a child named Catharine Gallagher and caused her death soon after.

At the inquest, yesterday, on the body of the child Maggie Fritz, who was killed, Saturday last, by a blow on the head from a lager-beer glass, thrown by John Goory, during a disturbance at the saloon kept by Gustave Fritz, the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict against Goory, and he was committed to the Tombs.

In the case of A. T. Cox, committed by Justice Hogan on the charge of personating a detective, Mr. A. H. Hummel obtained from Judge Barrett, yesterday, a writ of habeas corpus and *certiorari*, to bring up the prisoner and the proceedings had in his case before the Justice. The writs are returnable this morning.

At a meeting of the Park Commissioners, held yesterday, the second annual report of the Department, as presented by the President, was ordered to be printed, and instructions were given to the architect to prepare the ground and lay the foundation of the proposed building intended for the Museum of Natural History.

Justice Kinmasa Yuri, Mayor of the City and County of Tokei; Tetsnoski Tomita, Consular Agent from the Government of Japan, and R. Iwami, all officials of Japan, paid a visit to the Civil Courts yesterday. They were introduced to Judge Sedgwick, who explained to them our system of Municipal, State, and Federal Governments.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Keenan in the case of Chas. L. Balch, Vice-Principal of Public School No. 19, who died at his residence, No. 151 East Eighty-fifth-street, from an overdose of morphine. The deceased was suffering from a disease of the ear, and being haunted with the fear of becoming deaf, became melancholy. A verdict of suicide while temporarily insane was rendered.

Messrs. Scribner, Armstrong & Co. have secured the right to publish in this country, in book form, Mr. Stanley's account of his successful search after Dr. Livingstone, the great African explorer. The contract, which was signed in London on the 8th of August by Mr. Stanley and by Mr. Welford, on behalf of Scribner, Armstrong & Co., reached New-York by the Java on Wednesday. Messrs. Sampson, Low & Co. will publish the English edition of the work. As Mr. Stanley is a native of Connecticut, the work will be copyrighted in this country.

BROOKLYN.

The poor children's picnic of yesterday was the largest given under the auspices of the Brooklyn *Daily Union*.

Samuel Windley, brother of Mrs. Fanny Hyde, was admitted to bail in the sum of $2,500, yesterday, by Judge McCue.

Joseph H. Ellmore has made application for an injunction to restrain the Sheriff of Kings County from collecting a judgment obtained against him by the East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Company, for $5,000 on his subscription for stock in the road. Case argued yesterday, and decision reserved.

Counsel for the Staten Island Railroad, yesterday, moved Judge McCue to release the road of the lien of two judgments obtained by Landers and Madden, two sufferers by the Westfield disaster, in order that the road may be sold free of those liens. The motion will be argued on Wednesday next.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Joseph Wagner, of Morrisania, was sent to the Albany Penitentiary for six months, by Justice Hauptman, for stealing a watch and chain from Otto Bachman.

Nellie Handford, a servant girl, eighteen years of age, an old practitioner in Morrisania, was captured on Tuesday evening for one of a series of robberies perpetrated on her various employers, and sent to jail to await her trial. She was in the act of secreting some plunder which she had recently purloined from Mr Michael Rodney, when she was arrested for a former offense.

NEW-JERSEY.

The body of a newly-born colored infant was found upon the Meadows yesterday. The police are investigating the matter.

The body of a newly-born white male child was found yesterday floating at the Jersey City Ferry slip, foot of Exchange-place.

William Goodale, for a long time connected with the orchestra of Wallack's Theatre, died yesterday from the effects of a fall received some days ago.

Dennis Conway, a laborer, was crushed to death yesterday at Montcalm, N. J., by being caught between two cars which had collided. He leaves a wife and nine children.

The body of a man named James M. McKenna, a harness-maker, who had been missing for some time, was yesterday found in the woods at Bergen Point, N. J. Death is supposed to have resulted from suffocation while under the influence of drink.

George Kingsland, book-keeper in the Hudson County National Bank, now in Europe on leave of absence, has been declared a defaulter to a large amount. Investigation of his accounts show a very ingenious device to cover his defalcation, which, it is said, will amount to between $15,000 and $20,000.

Articles continue to arrive for the Newark Exposition. Yesterday Messrs. Durand & Co. sent a collection of jewelry manufactured at Newark, valued at $75,000. B. J. Mayo exhibits manufactured silver, nickel-plated goods. Carriages and fixings, springs, and other articles were also added to the collection. The attendance was greater yesterday than at the opening.

Mrs. Caroline C. Nathan, of Philadelphia, was killed at the Jersey City Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday. She and her husband intended to proceed to Philadelphia, but having taken the wrong train, on discovering their mistake, Mr. Nathan jumped to the platform safely, the train moving slowly; Mrs. Nathan, in attempting to follow him, fell on the track, the wheels of the rear car passing over her hip, killing her instantly.

[Advertisement.]
Ask your grocer for DENSLOW & BUSH'S "Premium Safety" Oil. Safest and finest oil in the world. Burns in kerosene lamps. No. 130 Maiden-lane.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Havana and Nassau, by the Morro Castle, at 2 P. M....For Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the Cimbria, at 11 A. M.

FRIDAY.

For the Argentine Republic, Brazil, St. Thomas and the West Indies, by the South America, at 1 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M. 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Crescent City, from Havana.—James Dunphy, G. Meyer, Wm. B. Elwood, D. L. Diaz, Pablo Allyandes, Ant. Ayneia, E. P. Finley, E. B. Porter, Alex. Charles.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....5:17 | Sun sets......6:48 | Moon rises...9:12
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..10:11 | Gov. Island..11:00 | Hell Gate...12:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Cimbria, (Ger.,) Stahl, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Hansa, (Ger.,) Brickenstein, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; City of Galveston, Rowland, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; E. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Barks Bleuvich Bjorn, (Norw.,) Euretsen, Konigsberg, Tetens & Bockmann; Hildegard, (Norw.,) Morck, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Antelope, Davis, St. Croix, via Wilmington, Del., Roche Bros.

Brigs Harry & Aubrey, (Br.,) Briggs, Barbadoes, G. T. & F. A. Dwight; Santina Ansaldo, (Ital.,) Castelle, Alloa, A. P. Agresta & Co.; Centaur, Stanley, Boston, Thompson & Hunter; Wanderer, (Br.,) Gilliat, Liverpool, Boyd & Hincken; Caprera, Blanchard, Bangor.

Schrs. Grasmere, Macomber, Port Spain; Petronella, Williams, Monrovia; B. F. Waite, Aylward, Calais; Gerent, (Br.,) Sanford, Antigua; Eclipse, Romber, Savannah; E. & T. Williams, (Br.,) Pitt, Elizabethport; Snow Flake, (Br.,) Todd, Queenstown or Falmouth.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Curtis, Havana Aug. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship St. Olaf, (N. G.,) Bauer, Havana, 8 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Turist, (Norw.,) Axelsen, Cardiff, 46 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the northern passage and had westerly winds to the Banks, and been 25 ds. from thence with light S. W. winds and fogs.

Bark Sabine, Sawyer, Havana, 9 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Princess Beatrice, (of Sydney, C. B.,) Simmons, Point-a-Pitre, Guad., 16 ds., with sugar and old iron to H. A. Vatable & Son. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Thomas Turull, (of New-Haven,) Dill, Mayaguez, P. R., 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig Neptune, (N. G.,) Ritticher, Rio Janeiro 57 ds., with coffee to Elliott & Co—vessel to master.

Brig Caprera, Hichborn, Rondout, for Bangor.
Schr. Fredonia, Sears, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Jacob Raymond, Brown, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. J. B. Cunningham, Scofield, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Margaret Rice, Pierce, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Eliza and Rebecca, Price, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Wm. N. Gessner, Baker, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Sarah Jane, Jackson, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Anthony Burton, Johnson, Pawtucket, for Rondout.
Schr. Frank Merwin, Bunce, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Anna M. Dickinson, Dickinson, New-Haven, for Baltimore.
Schr. Wm. P. Phillips, Hawkins, Providence, for Newburg.
Schr. Isaac Anderson, Johnson, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Daniel Morris, Manson, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. C C. Brooks, Smith, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Amos Briggs, Knapp, Providence, for Haverstraw.
Schr. Laura Robinson, Robinson, Providence, for Newburg.
Schr. Mary Tice, Dunham, New-Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr. Ida V. McCabe, Lynch, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Old Zack, Beebe, East Greenwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Portchester, for Rondout.
Schr. Rappahannock, Brown, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. E. Flower, Russell, New-Haven, for Newburg.
Schr. J. V. Seymour, Nickerson, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Baker, Providence, for Newburg.
Schr. Elizabeth B., Hogan, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Anna Safford, Little, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Kate & Louella, Baxter, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Gilbert Green, Brown, Fall River, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Earl, Ferguson, Belfast, with lumber for Rondout.
Schr. S. C. Evans, Tice, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Empire, Shute, Belfast, with lumber for Rondout.
Schr. John Burly, Saunders, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Texas, Champlin, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Connecticut, Staples, Fall River, for Rondout.
Schr. A. C. Noyes, Barker, Hartford, for Rondout.
Schr. Roswell, Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Wm. McLoon, Metcalf, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Pennsylvania, Butler, Boston, for Rondout.
Schr. Senator, Smith, Dighton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Star Spangled Banner, Brown, Pawtucket.
Schr. Lodusia, Heath, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Ida, Deering, Taunton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Calef, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. James Phelps, Rockwell, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Chas. H. Northam, Pelton, New-Haven.
Schr. Foam, Homan, Providence, for Trenton.
Schr. Chas. S. Rogers, Mayo, Rockport, Mass.
Schr. Delphi, Allen, Bristol, for Elizabethport.
Schr. L. O. Forester, Eldridge, Providence.
Schr. Nellie H. Benedict, Ellis, New-Haven.
Schr. Louisa Boardman, Heath, Providence.
Schr. Edward S. Tyler, Edwards, Hartford.
Schr. James McClosky, Crowell, Fall River.
Schr. Alfred Hall, Dimmock, New-Bedford.
Schr. Minetta, ——, Stockton, with lumber.
Schr. J. J. Pharo, Soper, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Sam Weller, Brockway, Providence.
Schr. M. L. Newton, Murphy, Providence.
Schr. Fannie Hammer, Brooks, Nantucket.
Schr. Carroll, Chase, Machias, with lumber.
Schr. Excelsior, Brightman, New-Bedford.
Schr. Anna Elizabeth, Kelly, Providence.
Schr. E. E. Potter, Ellsworth, Greenport.
Schr. Gust, Martin, Warren, for Taunton.
Schr. Hesperus, Connery, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Henrietta, Twadell, New-Haven.
Schr. Thomas Hall, Brown, Stonington.
Schr. S. P. Hall, ——, Rockport, Mass.
Schr. Carrie L. Hix, Hall, Vinalhaven.
Schr. S. M. Tyler, Borden, Fall River.
Schr. Magellan, Bunker, New-Haven.
Schr. Sharpshooter, Clark, Fall River.
Schr. G. W. Kimball, Hall, Fall River.
Schr. Centurion, Blodget, Providence.
Schr. Anna Leland, Smith, Providence.
Schr. Emearld, De Castro, Sag Harbor.
Schr. R. S. Dean, Macomber, Dighton.
Schr. Anna Jacobs, Jones, Plymouth.
Schr. L. M. Strout, Peake, Fall River.
Schr. H. B. Drew, Kane, Bridgeport.
Schr. Annie Chase, Beebe, Greenport.
Schr. Wm. Rice, Pressy, Fall River.
Schr. Cornelia, Abbott, New-Haven.
Schr. Mansfield, Achorn, Providence.
Schr. C. C. Smith, Philipps, Taunton.
Schr. Nellie Carr, Lenson, Fall River.
Schr. Muskee, Cantock, New-Haven.
Schr. J. B. Allen, Case, Nantucket.
Schr. Garland, Lindsley, Branford.
Schr. Artist, Baker, New-Bedford.
Schr. Emma D., Jones, Alexandria.
Schr. Oregon, Wilson, Providence.
Schr. Miranda, Harding, Norwich.
Schr. Dart, Williams, Stamford.
Schr. Iris, Borden, Fall River.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. W., cloudy and hazy off shore.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Hansa, for Bremen; Pollux, for Rotterdam; Scotia and Wisconsin, for Liverpool; City of Galveston, for New-Orleans; South Carolina, for Charleston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—Arr. ships Sea Gull, from Accra; brig Brudenel, from Glasgow; bark Conquest, from New-Orleans; brig Dirigo, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 21.—Arr. steam-ship Falcon, from Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 21.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Ganger Rolf, from Ardrossan.

Passed out—Barks Gargen Loreksen, for Belfast; Wild Gazelle, for Montevideo; brigs Ysadore Rionda, for Halifax; Harry Sewart, for Pernambouco; John Sanderson, for St. Johns.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 21.—Sld. steam-ship Huntsville, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 21.—Arr. brig J. W. Drisko, Deer Isle, for New-York; schrs. Cabot, Rondout, for Boston; Juliet, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth; William Hill, Fall River, for Franklin; Swallow, Calais, for Baltimore; Maria Lunt, Bangor, for Providence; J. & M. Merriman, do., for Hartford. Sld. schr. Cabot.

Spoken.

July 13, lat. 47, lon. 27, spoke whaling-ship St. George, of and from New-Bedford, 6 weeks out, with 56 barrels oil. All well.

European Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21.—The Allan steam-ship Caspian, Capt. Ritchie, from Baltimore Aug. 7, arr. here today.

BREST, Aug. 21.—The General Transatlantic Co.'s steam-ship Washington, Capt. Roussan, from New-York Aug. 10, arr. here at 5 o'clock this morning.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 21.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship Deutschland, Capt. Neynabor, from New-York Aug. 10, for Bremen, touched at this port yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 21.—The Inman line steam-ship City of New-York, Capt. Jones, from New-York Aug. 10, for Liverpool, arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning.

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HUMAN TEMPERAMENTS, Illustrated; Diseases of the Eye; Medical Systems—Law of Cure; Carbolic Acid and its Applications; Hay Fever; Remedial Mud; Killing no Murder, and much other matter in SCIENCE OF HEALTH for September. Newsmen have it. Only 20 cents, first post, or $2 a year. S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

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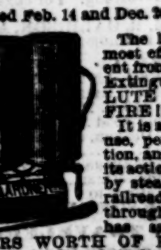

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